

JPRS 83374

29 April 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1402



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

29 April 1983

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1402

## CONTENTS

## CURRENT AND POLITICAL ISSUES

- Demirchyan Addresses Agroindustrial Conference  
(SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 12 Mar 83) ..... 1

## INTERNATIONAL

- DRA Army 'Combat Agitation Detachments' Sent Into Villages  
(Abdul Vakhed, Abdul Baki; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 1 Apr 83) ..... 8
- Reagan, Nixon Most 'Isolated' From Press, Soviet Journal Reports  
(ZHURNALIST, Mar 83) ..... 12

## NATIONAL

- USSR Deputy Prosecutor Assesses Court Procedures  
(Moscow Domestic Service, 6 Apr 83) ..... 13
- New Criteria Needed To Evaluate Quality of Ideological Work  
(L. Komarov; PRAVDA, 25 Mar 83) ..... 15
- Call for Tighter Control of Content in Theater Repertoire  
(Editorial; PRAVDA, 27 Mar 83) ..... 19
- Moscow Obkom Secretary on Importance of Private Farming  
(Domestic Television Service, 20 Mar 83) ..... 22
- New Ukrainian Literary-Political Journal Appears  
(ZHURNALIST, Mar 83) ..... 24
- Work Rules for Combining Positions in Editorial Offices Given  
(ZHURNALIST, Mar 83) ..... 24

## REGIONAL

AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Looks at People's Control Committees (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 11 Mar 83) .....	25
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium Reviews Retail, Labor Problems (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 1 Mar 83) .....	28
Estonian Leaders Hold Conference on Labor Discipline (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 17 Feb 83) .....	29
Estonian Party Committees Work To Strengthen Ties With Masses (L. Shishov; PRAVDA, 5 Feb 83) .....	32
Academician Livshits Discusses Soviet Nationalities (Yu. Livshits; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 8 Feb 83) .....	36
Absorption in Minutiae Hinders Effective Party Work (G. Katushev; PRAVDA, 7 Feb 83) .....	41
Worker Protests Closed Court Proceedings (T. Belyayev; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 2 Mar 83) .....	45
Initial Stage of Poti Experiment Analyzed (Nugzar Kinkladze, Vakhtang Lomtadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Mar 83)	46
Priests Attacked for Attributing Societal Ills to Socialist Way of Life (Vytautas Grinius; TIESA, 6 Feb 83) .....	51
Lithuanian Party Responds to Workers' Letters, Complaints (Domestic Television Service, 3 Apr 83) .....	56
Georgian Television 'Exposes' Generate Public Response (Ye. Chekalova; PRAVDA, 1 Apr 83) .....	58
Pediatrician Shortage in Tselinograd (G. Akhmed'yanova; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Mar 83) .....	62
Kzyl-Orda Oblast Divorce Rate Up 49 Percent (T. Ganiyev; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 2 Mar 83) .....	65
Peer Denunciations Mount in Pavlodar Oblast (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Mar 83) .....	68



## CURRENT AND POLITICAL ISSUES

### DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES AGROINDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

GF310608 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] On 11 March the republican conference, which reviewed the problems of the agroindustrial sector, began its work at S. Shagumyan Hall in Yerevan.

The conference was opened by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. He said, today this conference is being held to further improve the republic's agroindustrial sector.

Participating in the conference are secretaries of party raykoms; chairmen of rayon executive committees and agroindustrial associations; leaders of agroindustrial enterprises and organizations; secretaries of initial party organizations; outstanding workers and specialists of ministries, administrations and scientific research establishments; and officials of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Also participating in the conference so as to share their experiences with us are Comrade G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production [title as published]; O.M. Bokeriya, first secretary of Gardabani Party Raykom of the Georgian SSR; and N.T. Tagidze, chairman of Agroindustrial Association Council of Magazadze Rayon.

Other participants in the conference are Comrades N.Y. Grishakov, an official of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.S. Prosin, chief of USSR agroindustrial integration interdepartmental cooperation.

Allow me to warmly greet the participants and guests at this conference and wish them success.

Due to highly active labor and political conditions and firmly cemented around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet peoples are fulfilling the CPSU 26th Congress resolutions, which aim to bring about greater economic and cultural development in our fatherland, strengthen its defense and constantly improve the well-being of the Soviet peoples. Our party and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to enhance world peace, suspend war and prevent a nuclear disaster.

The period after the congress was full of significant events and achievements. The CPSU Central Committee May and November 1982 plenums were the most important of these events. The May plenum resolutions and the food program approved by it marked the new phase of the party's current agricultural policy. The party and Soviet bodies, the initial party organizations and leaders of agroindustrial enterprises and organizations must constantly inspect their work and correct it in accordance with the demands of the food program and achieve its fulfillment. This is their main task defined by the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 plenum.

The realization of the food program has become popular work. Not only the collective and state farms and the other enterprises of the agroindustrial sector are constantly working to resolve the tasks of the food program and the problems of agriculture, but also all branches of the national economy. The fulfillment of the food program encompasses a great circle of organizational, technical and economic issues.

Agriculture and the improvement of management of its branches in addition to the creation of agroindustrial associations is important. The establishment of agroindustrial associations creates optimal conditions for the management of agriculture and its various branches; secures the further rational unification of territorial and sectorial principles; allows for greater coordination of the activities of the agroindustrial sector, its branches, enterprises and organizations, and the immediate solution of the majority of problems by the agroindustrial associations councils in the various locations.

On the new management bodies, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan continued by saying, real capabilities will be created in each rayon in order to develop the agroindustrial sector within the context of a united plan. It is very important to decide the direction of the individual activity from the beginning in order to concentrate attention and efforts on the solution of those problems which contribute to the success of the food program.

Certainly, all understand that the realization of the food program is not a matter to be carried out in a year. This is a fact. However, we must say one thing--Comrade Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out during his speech at the November plenum--the fulfillment of the food program cannot be postponed. The workers of the agroindustrial sector must increase their efforts each day and work in such a way that the massive means allocated for the solution of this problem will achieve results today and greater ones tomorrow.

The primary task of the new management bodies, that is, the rayon agroindustrial associations is to obtain high and stable agricultural and livestock output.

Even from their first steps the associations must actively engage in the solution of urgent problems. First of all, the interbranch relations must be strengthened and achieve the stage where the village party organizations, farmers and agronomists will be equally responsible for any shortcomings

in crop and milk output. It is necessary to improve planning and deliveries. Particular attention should be paid to the economy; to the prominent methods of work organization and bonus; to brigade contracts and to the large assimilation of systems of territorial conservation.

As it is known, in January this year the purchasing prices of agricultural and livestock products increased. Necessary conditions have been created in collective and state farms for the profitable work of all the branches of agronomy and livestock breeding. The realization of these depend on how our cadres control economic methods for administration, and how effectively they use the land and water resources, chemical fertilizers and technology; in one word, utilizing all production techniques and materials, and labor and financial resources.

A new management method has been carried out in the country. In certain republics, particularly in Georgia, Estonia, and in a number of RSFSR districts, it has already been a few years now that rayon agroindustrial associations have been operating. It is the primary task of our republic's agroindustrial workers to adopt those practices that are appropriate for our conditions. We think that the results of the current conference and the exchange of experiences will be advantageous to the speedy arrangement of the economic mechanism of the republic's agroindustrial associations.

The new complicated tasks laid before the collectives of the agroindustrial sector by the CPSU Central Committee May and November 1982 plenums demand the raising of the standards of organizational and political activity of party committees and initial organizations everywhere. The party committees must aid the new management bodies to cultivate and assimilate new labor methods based on operativeness, economic methods, intensive factors of growth, the development of socialist enterprises, and a collective democratic basis.

It is essential not to work in exchange of the new management bodies but to secure their party administration, assist them and resolve the concrete problems for the development of the sector. The entire organizational and political activity of the party organizations should be closely linked with life, be directed toward the practical organization of labor, and secure the active and creative administration of all the branches of agriculture and the agroindustrial sector.

The CPSU Central Committee May and November 1982 plenums resolutions demand that the party committees and organizations promote the standard and productivity of the teachings of ideologies. The urgent task of the party committees and organizations is to elevate organization, law and order in every labor location and strengthen party, state, planning, production and labor discipline in each sector of activities.

It is necessary to enhance the sense of responsibility of each leader and executor toward the task undertaken.



The party committees and organizations must make efforts in order to create economic and organizational conditions to enhance a highly productive and qualified work. It is necessary to constantly improve the organization, technology and culture of production; further resolve the issues of socialist development; accurately link the material and moral methods of labor activation; and constantly promote the qualifications of workers. It is necessary to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of intolerance regarding any act of extravagance, sloppiness and disorder.

The party organizations must pay particular attention to the work carried out on cadres. It is necessary to elevate the standards of the preparation and education of the cadres so that they correspond with the current agricultural policy of the party. This particularly concerns leading cadres and mass professionals, who are intelligent, have new ideas, display creative attitudes toward work and have necessary knowledge to conduct agriculture on the basis of reputed scientific experiments.

The creation of agricultural sectors in rayon committees, which are called on to strengthen the party's influence in rayon circles, has greatly increased our capabilities to secure the skilled political management of the agroindustrial sector.

In their practical activity the rural party committees and initial organizations must be inspired by the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum resolutions regarding the activity of the party organizations of the "communism path" collective farm of Fyodorovskiy Rayon in Kustanay, and by the recommendations and means pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, which on the basis of the large analysis of the activity of the party organization, notes the ways to improve party activity in the villages, in addition to pointing out the great reserves to increase agricultural output volume and explains the tasks to speed up the intensive development of production.

Our party's current agricultural policy, which is aimed at converting socialist agricultural output into a highly developed national economic sector, said Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, serves the realization of the most important socioeconomic targets. Due to the direct adherence to this course, the entire agroindustrial sector of the republic has reached a new, qualified and higher stage and is developing rapidly.

Today, this great important sector is founded on a strong material and technical basis, which encompasses highly productive means of mechanization, livestock-breeding networks, concentrated fodder industry, large hydro-technical construction projects, and the great capabilities for the cultivation of agricultural materials. The skills of the field and factory workers and experts and leaders of farms have increased.

It should be pointed out that the republic's agriculture, regardless of all the seasonal circumstances and difficult mountainous conditions, is developing rapidly. It is enough to say that during the 10th 5-year plan period the volume of growth of gross agricultural output was 24.2 percent, and the denominators of the 11th 5-year plan period are also encouraging.

During the past years the republic has successfully fulfilled and over-fulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for agricultural output and procurement. It is notable that the volume of growth of agricultural output was achieved due to intensive factors such as the increase of the agricultural crop yield and livestock output.

Due to the high production achievements the republic's agricultural workers were awarded by the CPSU Central Committee four times during the recent 6 years.

As was the case of the workers of our neighboring fraternal republic, Georgia and Azerbaijan, for us also all the years of the 10th 5-year plan period and the past years of the current 5-year plan period were crowned with the red banner. It can be truly said that the wonderful traditional socialist emulation of the fraternal republics of the transcaucasus is achieving amazing results and has become a strong basis for the successful solution of those problems which are laid before us by the genuine Communist Party.

The creative activity of the republic's workers as well as that of all the Soviet peoples was charged with new vitality by the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 plenum resolutions and the speech by Comrade Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the plenum, which equipped the party and Soviet peoples with a simple and clear operating plan to overcome the existing difficulties and shortcomings, resolve the most important problems for the further progress of the Soviet public, speed-up the pace of the country's economic growth and its intensification, and enhance productivity, and the people's well-being.

This year was difficult for us. The unnatural early snowfalls and fierce snowstorms, which started during the first 10 days of November 1982 and are continuing until today increased labor efforts. The work of the republic's national economic branches became difficult. Tangible harm resulted and there were losses.

The republic's livestock breeders are also facing difficulties. The hibernation period is passing hard. The other branches of agriculture also suffered losses. However, we with our organized and determined work should be able to overcome the difficulties, make up for the losses, and achieve the fulfillment of the year's economic tasks. As always, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are aiding our republic.

The workers of each national economic branch must do their utmost to fulfill the 1983 plans for socioeconomic development.

There are important and difficult tasks to be achieved by rural and agro-industrial sector workers, such as the successful hibernation of animals, and the fulfillment of the plans for livestock output and their purchase to the state. It is necessary to be well prepared and carry out the whole complex of fall field work successfully and in the shortest period; grow good crops; and harvest and cultivate agricultural output without losses.



For that reason it is necessary to further launch large-scale socialist emulation in each brigade, firm, collective farm, enterprise and organization. Each one of them must be aware of the fact that the success of the planned work and the constant solution of the tasks of the republic depend on their good and productive work.

Allow me, dear comrades, said Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, to express my confidence that the work of the conference will be fruitful, its results will enrich our experience, will be advantageous to the solution of great problems, for the further increase of agricultural output and for the successful realization of the party's agricultural policy.

V.B. Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference on the CPSU Central Committee May and November 1982 plenums resolutions, the activity of the party organization of the "communism path" collective farm of Fyodorovskiy Rayon in Kustanay, and the tasks of the party organizations of the requirements of the agroindustrial sector in improving party, organizational, political and educational work in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

He said: The republic's gross agricultural output volume during the 11th 5-year plan period will increase by 12.2 percent. It is estimated that the average volume of grain output will reach 310,000 tons, vegetables between 400,000 to 430,000 tons, potatoes 290,000 tons, meat 95,000 tons, milk 520,000 tons and eggs 560 million.

It is expected in the 13th 5-year plan period we will achieve an average annual output of between 310,000 to 330,000 tons of grapes. During the 10 years vegetable production will increase 1.2 times and fruit 1.7 times. The average annual production of meat will reach between 120,000 to 122,000 tons and milk between 570,000 to 580,000 tons.

It is the task of the party committees, collective and state farms and initial organizations to constantly make purposeful efforts to fully realize the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 1982 October plenum resolutions, increase the productivity of agriculture, and use all the reserves in order to achieve an annual production of 400,000 tons of grain.

The most important task of the leaders of party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, and trade unions organizations is to initiate necessary measures to increase the production of agricultural output in the citizens' subsidiary individual farms.

The comprehensive mechanization of cultivation and harvest of potatoes, sugarbeet and vegetables is slowly being achieved. The standard of mechanization of the processes of grape and tobacco production continues to be the standard.

It is necessary for us to achieve a new and highly qualified standard of labor organization; implement proven methods for the repair of machinery and for enhancing technical services; implement those methods which can

achieve an effective and better mechanization standard for production processes and the productive usage of machines and equipment.

Finally Comrade V. Galumyan expressed confidence that the working collectives of enterprises and organizations of agroindustrial sector, the new management bodies in the villages and all the agricultural workers under the leadership of the party organizations will get mobilized to make greater efforts in order to contribute to the realization of the party's agricultural policy.

V.S. Prosin, chief of USSR agroindustrial integration interdepartmental cooperation, addressed the conference on the improvement of the economic mechanism of collective and state farms, the means to strengthen their economy, and increase the interest of the agricultural workers regarding the final work results.

The conference was attended by Comrades B.Y. Sarkisov; F.T. Sarkisyan; G.M. Voskanyan; D.A. Arutyunyan; L.G. Sagakyan; V.A. Turyan; V.M. Movsesyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and chiefs of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee departments G.Y. Asatryan, N.K. Ayvazyan and A.A. Pyatkova.

The conference will continue its work on 12 March.

CSO: 1800/953

## INTERNATIONAL

### DRA ARMY 'COMBAT AGITATION DETACHMENTS' SENT INTO VILLAGES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel Abdul Vakhed and Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Baki, Kabul: "Combat Without Shots?: Correspondence from Afghanistan"]

[Text] In the river valleys the villages literally press against one another. It is not surprising that here the "wireless telegraph" carries the news with practically the speed of lightning. But even in the mountains and deserts where the populated places are separated from one another by tens or hundreds of kilometers and where they are not linked by telephone lines, and correspondence has not yet become the norm for communication among the rural inhabitants, the news about "military peace caravans" also has time to carry to them. It is for good reason that people in the East say that good news has fast wings.

The inhabitants learn by the sounds of music that these caravans are arriving at the village. The "military peace caravans" -- special subdivisions of the Afghan armed forces -- are a new phenomenon for our army. Their official name is combat agitation detachments (BAO). They were created for the conducting of agitation and propaganda work among the population and among the troops.

The combat path of any military formation has two points from which the computation is made -- the date and place of the combat baptism, as the Russians usually call it. For the combat agitation detachments of the armed forces of the DRA, that date was 11 February 1982 and the place was the village of Bakhtiyaran, Dekhsabz District, Kabul Province. It was precisely then and there that the recently formed first-born Afghan combat agitation detachment -- the detachment that was commanded at that time by Lieutenant Colonel Manan -- conducted its first -- bloodless -- combat operation.

During the period of slightly more than a year the combat agitation detachments have had time to win glory for themselves as an ideological weapon, the effectiveness of which is beyond competition with many other propaganda means. With the aid of the combat agitation detachments, the ideas of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the truth about the revolution and its friends and enemies, are penetrating through the *dushman* blocking forces into those regions which were traditionally considered to be under counterrevolutionary pressure.

The work forms of the combat agitation detachments are the most peaceful: indoctrinational meetings, collective and individual discussions, the dissemination of leaflets, posters, and books, concerts, showings of motion pictures, the rendering of material and medical aid, . . .

But there is good reason why the name of the agitators' detachments contains the word "combat." Operating, as a rule, autonomously, without any close lateral contact with troops or with their cover, the combat agitation detachments can be subjected to attack by the enemy at any place and at any time -- whether it be on the march, during the conducting of propaganda measures, or while resting. Truly this is a front without flanks. Hence the structure, technical equipment, and armament of the combat agitation detachments are such that its fighting men, when the situation requires it, can stand up for themselves and prove that words are not their only weapon.

The combat agitation detachment on the march is not only, and not so much, the music that is carried to the surrounding area from the loudspeakers of the amplifier station. It also consists of the columns of scouts and combat engineers who walk on ahead. It also includes, in addition to the agitation company, two infantry companies riding in armored personnel carriers and trucks, who are ready to enter into combat. And it is, as a rule, constant radio communication with nearby military units. And, finally, it is their own rear services, with reserves of fuel, rations, and ammunition for the completion of prolonged marches.

For example, the detachment that we already know, in which Lieutenant Colonel Manan was recently replaced as commander by Senior Captain Ab'ul Khakim, last summer completed a 26-day march from Kabul to Asadabad. The fighting men in the agitation detachment at that time traveled 760 kilometers over almost inaccessible and dangerous mountain road, and through the green zones of five provinces.

The raids conducted by the combat agitation detachments frequently end with the "people from the mountains" breaking off from the bandits and entering into the ranks of the armed forces of the DRA. In Abdul Khakim's detachment, for example, there are currently more than 50 soldiers who used to be members of bandit formations. And in the Mirbachakot District, people like this have supplemented the detachment infantry companies and over a period of three days guaranteed the security of the agitation detachment during its work in the surrounding villages.

The combat agitation detachment is a serious military force. The insurgents have been forced to take it into consideration. However great their desire to mete out drumhead justice to an opponent who, without firing a shot -- but only by using words -- cuts away the ground from under their feet, they frequently decide nevertheless not to open into open combat with the combat agitation detachment. The words that serve as the title of this article, "Combat Without Shots?", truly reflect the atmosphere in which the agitation detachments usually work. But even the question mark is appropriate here: it is not every time that the situation ends peacefully. . .

. . . The work of the detachment in the district center of Shakardar began with the customary procedure. Music poured from the loudspeakers, calling the



people. The commanders of the infantry companies, Senior Lieutenants Abdul Gafur and Abdul Kadir, placed their subordinates in security posts, and assigned them tasks in the event that the *dushmans* should attack. Club chief, Lieutenant Nur Khasan, with movie-operator Lieutenant Shakh Makhmud, prepared for the operation of the movie projector, and set up folding displays at the agitation site. The instructors for work among the population, Captain Khayattul and Lieutenant Abdulla, before the beginning of the meeting, had a talk with the elders, the representatives of the local party and state agencies.

Suddenly the agitation site became quiet. The detachment's mullah, Sovbat Khan came to the podium: in Afghanistan, all mass measures, as a rule, begin with the reading of the Koran.

The detachment's deputy commander for political affairs, Senior Captain Ali Mamat did not fail to notice that those present at the meeting consisted chiefly of old men and children. There were only two or three women. True, the situation with regard to the women was understandable: according to the centuries-old traditions, which are especially alive in rural localities, strict definitions are made concerning the place where an Afghan woman must be if she is not engaged in work — women's half of the home.

The political worker also knew why the teenagers and the young men frequently avoid meetings with the agitation troops. They are blackmailed by the bandits, who say, "If you go to the meeting, you will be forcibly inducted into the army, and if you put on a military uniform, your relatives will get no mercy." You can believe anything you want, but you have to believe the bandits when they say this. In the neighboring district of Dekhsabz, the relatives of 72 servicemen died from their hands.

"Or could it be that they're not hiding out at home at all, but have all joined the bandit gangs? It's for good reason that the district is considered to be one of the unluckiest ones in the province. It's necessary to recheck the security and to reinforce the posts." The suspicions began to disperse somewhat when Ali Mamat heard what the local inhabitants were talking about at the meeting. Nevertheless the orders were issued to reinforce the vigilance.

One of the elders fearlessly branded the bandits, with his patience having apparently broken, "Are we really supposed to believe that true Muslims can behave that way? Do you remember that they killed a 75-year-old man in the village of Sorkhbelendi. Why? Because he was honestly earning himself a little bit of money as an errand-boy at the district board of governors. After murdering an innocent person, the bandits committed yet another serious sin: for a whole week they would not let anyone get near the body, even the relatives who want to bury him. A person who has forcibly prevented another person from executing the holy Muslim law -- of committing a dead person to the soil on the day of his death before sundown -- is an apostate."

Then the honored speaker continued, "The government gave peasant Adam Khan a grant in aid. He did not think that, by taking from the hands of the people's authority this aid that was so needed by his large family, he would



have to pay dearly for it. You know that Adam Khan himself was murdered by bandits. And the bandit chief, trampling the ancient Muslim customs and laws of the *shariat*, took Adam Khan's wife back into the mountains with him. The bandits deprived 91 of our townspeople of their life. The insurgents burned down 15 schools out of 18, and the hospital, and carried out drumhead justice with the teachers."

Complicated emotions filled the political worker when he was listening to those who were speaking, and he looked at those who were sitting all around, cross-legged. He realized that they were overcome, on the one hand, by hatred toward the bandits, a hatred that called for them to join the struggle, and, on the other hand, fear that riveted people to their location. But he felt, as the elders, the local administrators, and the detachment propagandists made their statements, that people were beginning to see better, to understand more, and that their cup of patience was running over. Indifference in their expression was being replaced by self-interest. . . Then it was replaced by decisiveness. . . Just a few more efforts. . .

In the evening, after meeting among themselves, the officers came to the unanimous conclusion; they would have to remain in Shakardara several more days. They would have to talk to the population a little bit, study the situation, and help to reinforce the state authority in the district.

But another reason why the detachment would have to remain was because, during the night, shots rang out -- the *dushmans* had attacked the settlement. The agitation detachment engaged in combat. The next morning, when the firing had died down, they began the agitation work again.

Darkness had just fallen when again they had to repel an attack. Suddenly the fighting men in the agitation detachment noticed among their combat formations armed people dressed in civilian clothing. They were directing fire in the direction where the *dushmans* were located. An end had come to the submissiveness, an end had come to the fear of the bandits. . .

When the "military peace caravan" left Shakardara, almost the entire population in the settlement came to say goodbye to it.

That is only one episode from the combat work of one agitation detachment. For several days the agitation fighters waged an uncompromising combat engagement for people -- people who were in part deceived, and in part frightened. As we saw, it did not happen without gunfire, but it was not the bullet that led to victory, although in present-day Afghanistan, against which the imperialists and reactionary forces are waging an undeclared war, one cannot yet discount the possibility of a bullet. What led to the victory in this combat engagement for man was the truth, which had been made aware to him by the ardent, convincing, fearless word of the agitator and propagandist.

## INTERNATIONAL

### REAGAN, NIXON MOST 'ISOLATED' FROM PRESS, SOVIET JOURNAL REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 9 Feb 83) p 69 carries a 100-word item under the general title "Courier". The item reports on a Paris INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE article which stated that President Reagan has had the fewest news conferences of any recent president except for Richard Nixon who had the same number. This failure to hold news conferences, ZHURNALIST claims, renders these two presidents "the most 'isolated'" from the press.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Zhurnalist", 1983

CSO: 1800/959

## NATIONAL

### USSR DEPUTY PROSECUTOR ASSESSES COURT PROCEDURES

LD061242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] An all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to questions of supervision of the legality of examination of criminal cases in the courts opened in Moscow today.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Abolentsev, deputy USSR prosecutor general is at the microphone:

The ever growing scale of the communist construction in our country requires constant perfecting of the work of all state and public organizations, including organs of the procuracy which, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, discharge the highest supervision over the precise and uniform application of laws.

Supervision of the application of the laws during the hearing of criminal cases in the courts constitutes one of the most important directions in the work of the procuracy. The participation of prosecutors in the judicial process facilitates a comprehensive, full, objective and speedy trial and the reaching of a lawful and well-founded verdict.

Appearing in the criminal court, the prosecutor publicly exposes the violator of the law, demanding a just punishment to be meted out to him, mobilizing the public to the struggle against violations of the law so that, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote, lessons of public morality and practical policy can be derived from all court proceedings.

There is a folk saying to the effect that the court is not for censure but for judgement. In order to arrive at a correct and error-free judgement, considerable effort is needed by those who take part in the court hearing, including the prosecutor.

The achievement of the goals of justice depends to a considerably extent upon the degree of his active and skillful participation in the examination of the evidence, the extent to which the prosecutor's propositions and summing-up are well-founded and well-argued and on whether he makes use of the rostrum of the court to propagate Soviet laws.

We have quite a few prosecutors who stand out by these qualities, prosecutors who are indeed genuine masters of their craft. Among the participants in the conference one can name (Lev Fedorovich Nikolayev), prosecutor of Oktyabrskiy Rayon in the town of Mogilev; (Tatyana Yakovlevna Serbina), prosecutor from the department of supervision of examination of criminal cases by the courts of the Moscow City prosecutor's office; (Tosunkul Suyundukov), prosecutor of Dzhizak Rayon, in the Uzbek SSR; (Anatoliy Andreyevich Balobochenko), head of department of the Ukrainian SSR's prosecutor's office, and many, many others.

The dissemination of the experience and accomplishments of their work, together with their subsequent practical implementation, constitutes the main aim of our conference.

The program of the conference also provides for examination of questions such as improving the quality and effectiveness of state prosecution, the structure and style of the prosecutor's speech in the court, the organization of the prosecutor's work, the improvement of the professional qualifications of prosecutors and so forth.

Recently the organs of the prosecutor's office have done considerable work concerning supervision of the observance of the law during the hearing of criminal cases in the courts. This has definitely made for the strengthening of legality and law and order.

The requirements made of us today are to raise constantly the effectiveness of our work, to raise it onto a more qualitative level by all the means that are at our disposal and to strive to achieve eradication of violations of the law. There is no doubt that workers of the prosecutor's office will spare no effort in order to fulfill these tasks successfully.

CSO: 1800/955

## NATIONAL

### NEW CRITERIA NEEDED TO EVALUATE QUALITY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by L. Komarov, head of the Section for Propaganda and Agitation at the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "What Is Behind the Figures?"]

[Text] Are the enormous possibilities of our propaganda fully utilized? Posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, this question is pertinent for each party organization and each ideological worker in carrying out virtually any task of ideological and moral indoctrination. The party has clearly pointed out the path to improving this work of primary importance, that is, a convincing and concrete demonstration of our achievements, a serious analysis of the new problems which constantly arise out of life and a freshness of ideas and words. Indoctrinational work should be completely free of worn-out phrases and forms and it should largely be carried out differently, more profoundly, concretely and purposefully. And most importantly, with more results.

Under present-day conditions, any manifestation of a discrepancy between word and deed, between the level of knowledge or how well people are informed and their concrete deeds is more acutely perceived. As is known, we have not put an end to loafers, absentees, idlers, petty and major swindlers. We also have persons who are simply indifferent to work and they, at first glance, may not be particularly criticized, but we benefit little from them. Even more disconcerting due to their widespread nature are such phenomena as selfishness, speculation, drunkenness and hooliganism.

Are amoral and antisocial actions inevitable in our society? Certainly socialism, particularly developed socialism, does not contain in itself anything which would give rise to these actions which are alien to its nature. Nevertheless, in real life there are many facts where in some collectives discipline and order are significantly higher than in others although they are under analogous conditions. For example, in the Dneproshina [Dnepr Tire] Production Association, due to constantly carrying out a range of indoctrinational measures with the young workers, it was possible to reduce absenteeism by 3-fold over the last several years. But as a whole for Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, this



has declined by just one-quarter. This might not seem so bad, but in comparison with the pacesetters one can see particularly clearly what great reserves we still have on this level.

Many similar examples could be given. More important is the practical conclusion from them. Our conclusion is the following: it is essential to see to it that each labor collective in the oblast carries out its own broad range of practically tested measures aimed at raising the labor and social activeness of the people, strengthening their moral health, broadening the cultural viewpoint and so forth. The possible ways and methods for carrying out this task were discussed at an oblast scientific-practical conference on "Problems of the Effectiveness of Ideological Work under the Conditions of Developed Socialism." Its recommendations were approved by the party obkom bureau. On the basis of them, a comprehensive system was developed for controlling the effectiveness of ideological work and this has helped to carry out the ideas of the 26th Party Congress and the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and political indoctrination.

Up to now we have more often measured this effectiveness chiefly by the gross indicator of the coverage of workers by indoctrinational measures, the number of lectures, talks and conferences.... But the coverage figures speak more about the organizational steps than about the effectiveness of the efforts directed at shaping the individual.

One still encounters a simplified approach to assessing the effectiveness of ideological work. If a production collective fulfills its plan, hence indoctrination has been well organized; if it does not meet the quota then it is clear that work with the personnel has been neglected. There is a grain of truth in this since we do not have the right to separate indoctrinational work from the specific tasks which are being carried out in the labor collectives. But to reduce everything to such a level is obviously incorrect.

Hence, what is needed is a broad system of indicators and ones which would more fully reflect the real actions of an individual in all their diversity. "...From what features can we judge about the real 'thoughts and feelings' of real individuals?" asked V. I. Lenin and replied: "Understandably, there can only be one such feature: the actions of these individuals, but since it is a question only of social 'thoughts and feelings,' then one must also add the social actions of the individual, that is, the social facts." This Leninist thesis has been effectively realized in the practical activities of our party. With good reason, we say that the measure of success in the political indoctrination of the masses is the concrete deeds and communist ideological loyalty is an alloy of knowledge, convictions and practical action.

Proceeding from all of this, we have decided to incorporate in the system of indicators for the effectiveness of ideological work such parameters as the growth rate of labor productivity and profit per worker, working time losses and the effectiveness of rationalization and invention, participation in the socialist competition and activeness in social life, the realization of cultural needs and involvement in physical culture and sports, the percentage of various violations of labor discipline and antisocial deeds as well as a number of others. Of course, one might argue why have precisely these indicators been

taken and are those selected sufficient to correctly judge the real labor and social activity of people or the state of their mental health. But an experiment is an experiment. The chief concern was to ensure maximum objectivity in the assessment. Moreover, we took (and this was important) only those indicators which are found in the state and departmental reporting in order not to overload the workers with the collecting of new ones.

Incidentally, the main difficulty became apparent not in selecting the indicators, but rather how, on the basis of diverse data, could one conclude how ideological work had been organized in a specific collective, rayon or town as a whole. Certainly the designated estimates not only differed in their content, but often showed different trends. All of this had to be, figuratively speaking, reduced to a common denominator.

Could this be done? Scientists and practical workers in ideological work replied that it could. They proposed that all the concrete data on one or another aspect in the vital activities of a labor collective be transformed by mathematical methods into uniform and comparable amounts from which it would be possible to judge the quality and results of ideological work as well as where and how it had "flagged." From the change of these amounts over time it would be possible to determine also the general trend.

What can be said about the first results of the experiment? First of all, it fundamentally altered the attitude of personnel on the ideological front to the organization and content of the indoctrinational process. What ordinarily happens here? Chief attention is focused on holding the planned exercises, lectures, talks and other measures. As essential as these may be, few people are concerned whether they achieve their goal. Ultimately it turns out that in one collective there is more than enough propaganda, mass political and other indoctrinational measures, but the results of production activities, the state of labor discipline and public order and the level of relationships between people remain much to be desired.

It might be argued that still a mark has been made. But this proposal can scarcely satisfy anyone. Certainly the true effectiveness of indoctrinational work should still be crowned by worthy deeds by a person and not end in the stage of accumulating information.

In assessing the effectiveness of ideological work in the new way, its organizers have made precisely those efforts which actually increase the activity of the workers in carrying out the pending tasks. Let me give the following example to show this. According to the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, Novomoskovsk in accord with the amount of the integral indicator was in fourth place among the ten towns of the Dnepropetrovsk area. The result generally speaking was not bad. But a careful analysis showed that these results could have been substantially increased had the weak points been reinforced. Specifically, by paying particular attention to the fact that unproductive working time losses were higher here than the oblast average.

Having studied the state of affairs in the Dneproshina Production Association, the experience of which in increasing production efficiency and product quality as well as strengthening discipline and order in the collective was approved by

a recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Novomoskovsk workers at all the enterprises began to introduce new forms for organizing and encouraging labor. They increased the role of the public institutions such as the comrade courts, the permanent production conferences and the volunteer personnel departments and they increased the activities of the sponsorship movement. All these measures made it possible last year to reduce unproductive working time losses from 49 to 44 days, including from 4 to 3 days for absences without leave. And this was immediately felt in the economic indicators. Profit increased by almost 5 percent, while expenditures per ruble of commodity product declined. Also the integral indicator for the effectiveness of ideological work noticeably increased and this made it possible for Novomoskovsk in 1982 to take first place.

Of course, it would be a major mistake to feel that from now on we will not have any problems or hitches in this complex matter. Although the comprehensive system for managing the effectiveness of ideological work has been in use for over a year, far from everyone involved in the indoctrinational process has truly delved into its essence and mechanism of action. Some clearly lack initiative and tenacity in carrying out the recommendations and in selecting and introducing the forms and methods of working with people which have been engendered by advance practices. One still encounters both skepticism for the capabilities of the system as well as a sense of helplessness when confronted with the difficulties that are inevitable in any new undertaking. In the system itself, not everything has yet been worked out as it should be.

We are still convinced that the course followed is the right one and the efforts made to set up the comprehensive system have not been in vain. We are convinced that the system will have an evermore tangible impact on all aspects of production and spiritual-moral life in the oblast's labor collectives.

10272

CSO: 1800/896

## NATIONAL

### CALL FOR TIGHTER CONTROL OF CONTENT IN THEATER REPERTOIRE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Theater and the Spectator"]

[Text] Every evening the theater lights come on. Thousands of workers, having completed their daytime affairs, rush to the theaters in order to see performances of modern Soviet plays, classic dramas and comedies and the works of progressive writers from foreign nations. An encounter with art is a source for understanding life and a great aesthetic joy.

The theater which arose out of the October Revolution has always seen its task in being a school of civicness, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism for millions of spectators and a school of high taste and noble feelings. It has been and remains an important means for shaping the spiritual world of the builders of communism.

The recently approved Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organization in the Belorussian State Academy Theater imeni Yanka Kupala" has become a new manifestation of the party's concern for further increasing the social role of theater art and its fruitful development. This decree outlined the specific tasks of theater creativity under present-day conditions and for strengthening its ties with the life of the people.

In the repertoire of a theater, states the decree, there should be more theatrical works which on the basis of Lenin's principles of party loyalty and dedication to the people clearly and reliably depict our modern times, the successiveness of the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the people and the struggle by the party and the state to maintain peace and to prevent nuclear war.

It is important that the performances bring out the finest traits of Soviet man, the ideological maturity, the scope of his inherent thoughts and deeds, the ability to find the correct solutions in acute conflict situations, as well as the feeling of collectivism and moral purity. The task of the theater is to indoctrinate implacability against any violations of the principles and standards of communist morality and to assist in forming an activist position in life among the Soviet people.



In being guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and by the provisions and conclusions contained in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at a ceremony dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the nation's theaters are endeavoring to respond more fully to the spiritual needs of the spectator. The results of the all-Union creative review devoted to the noteworthy date in life of our multinational state have shown the high level of activity on the part of numerous dramatic collectives who have been able to create new vivid stagings of unforgettable events from the revolutionary history of the socialist motherland, the feat of the people in the Great Patriotic War and the creative labor of our contemporary.

However, under the conditions of the acute ideological struggle on the international scene, the theaters must work more purposefully on productions which show from class standpoints the noble goals of our party and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. We must more actively fill out the repertoires with plays by Soviet and progressive foreign authors who bring out the reactionary essence of imperialism and the profound crisis of its spiritual culture.

In the sphere of Soviet theater art, the process of the mutual enrichment of national cultures is occurring evermore intensely. One of the proven forms for exchanging creative experience and artistic achievements is the participation of production groups from theaters of other Union and autonomous republics in the preparing of new premiers. Recently such groups have staged 22 plays.

Also fruitful has been the permanent All-Union Competition for the Best Modern Play conducted under the motto "The Hero and His Times." Around 40 works have been received for this competition. Nine of them have been awarded prizes and undoubtedly will become good additions to the theater repertoires.

At the same time, certain collectives have at times not shown the necessary principledness and exactingness in choosing the plays, with the repertoires including weak works the heroes of which are caught up in a circle of petty interests and are far from the main deeds and concerns of the people. The leadership, the artistic councils and the party bureaus of the theaters do not always respond promptly to the ideological and creative ambiguity of various plays or decisions of directors.

Talent and the responsibility of an artist to the people are inseparable concepts. The party organizations in the theaters must assist in developing talents, they must direct their improvement along a promising creative path and create in the collectives a situation of maximum interest in artistically valid plays which instill in the Soviet people a loyalty to communist ideals and high aesthetic tastes.

The party committees, the Union and republic ministries of culture must pay more attention to the work of the theaters and to the questions of further raising their ideological and indoctrinational role. They must study and generalize the ideological focus of their repertoires. It is essential to develop the diverse ties of the theaters with the labor collectives, the sponsorship of the men of the Soviet Army as well as improve touring activities and the forms of work with the spectators.



Theater criticism plays an important role in the development of stage arts. It is essential to increase the militance and professional level of criticism. The newspapers and magazines must take up more widely the work of the party organizations in the theaters, publish articles and reviews on theatrical stagings and the problems of drama as well as avoid excessive compliments and subjectivism in assessing the performances.

...Today in the theater is a new performance. How important it is that it become a vivid event in social and cultural life, that it provide an additional charge of spiritual energy for the spectators and help develop in the Soviet people the finest qualities of the builders of communism.

10272

CSO: 1800/916

## NATIONAL

### MOSCOW OBKOM SECRETARY ON IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE FARMING

[Editorial Report for Television] OW010606--Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0640 GMT on 20 March carries the third installment of the "Decisions Are Made on the Spot" program devoted to the work of party and government organizations with regard to citizens' letters, suggestions and complaints. This installment, entitled "Rural Gathering," begins with video of Vasilii Ivanovich Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Obkom, speaking at the TV studio on "careful attention given to the letters of working people by Moscow Oblast party organizations, especially after the Politburo decision to pay even more attention to letters from the oblast working people." He then quotes Andropov's address at the November plenum on the necessity of struggling with all forms of mismanagement and of noting the people's concern in this regard.

Video shows Voskresenskiy chemical combine in Moscow Oblast, which concentrates mainly on fertilizer production, and the streets of Voskresensk City. Video then shows Lesnoy Sovkhoz near Voskresensk, which had been lagging but has since recovered because of the increased application of mineral fertilizers.

The program continues with video coverage of Konotop visiting Khlopki, village where a sign is displayed stating that "my place in the fulfillment of the food program is profitable to the state and profitable to us," the topic of the scheduled discussion at the traditional village gathering. Konotop is shown visiting a home of a woman, a former Moscow resident, who says that she is not sorry at all for making the move. Konotop states that "the party and government are doing everything to ensure that every village has such beautiful homes, as the future tendency will be for city dwellers to settle in rural areas."

Video then shows people at the open-air meeting and various speakers lauding the present life in the village and describing the economic advantages of engaging in private farming and livestock fattening and encouraging other villagers to take part.

In conclusion, Konotop is shown addressing the meeting and emphasizing the significance of private farming. He says that "as was emphasized at the May plenum, the implementation of the food program, i.e., fully providing the Soviet people with the best products, must, to a significant extent,

be carried out by the subsidiary farms of workers, kolkhoz employees, and specialists living in the rural area. I will give you an example from Moscow Oblast. Where the public sector produces R 1.5 billion worth of agricultural production, the subsidiary farms now produce more than R 200 million worth of the same products."

Konotop provides some statistics for various agricultural products produced in the oblast and says that "not a single Soviet citizen doubts even for a moment that the food program set out at the May plenum will be fulfilled." He lauds the successes achieved in fattening cattle but notes the inadequate number of dairy cows. "There are not enough cows, comrades. Even if you are fully self-sufficient in meat, you still fail to produce enough milk for yourselves." He also notes the importance of horse breeding. "A horse, dear comrades, is like an irreplaceable tractor, especially for subsidiary farms."

He ends his address by bringing up the issue of individual housing construction in villages: "There is another question I want to mention, a question of development of cooperative and individual housing construction. I would like to remind you that our party and the state have now created such excellent conditions for building farmstead type houses in the rural area that when we tell our foreign guests about it, they do not even believe it. Unfortunately we could not convince everybody that this is an attractive proposition." To prove the advantages of such constructions Konotop suggests to a group of Khlopki residents to visit a number of model farms in the oblast where such farmsteads are built.

The program concludes with an announcer citing the contribution to the food program made by Khlopki residents.

CSO: 1800/955

## NATIONAL

### NEW UKRAINIAN LITERARY-POLITICAL JOURNAL APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 9 Feb 83) p 64 carries a 30-word announcement under the title "New Publications" that a new journal KIEV has come out in Kiev. The new publication is described as "a monthly literary-artistic and social-political journal of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine and its Kiev organization."

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Zhurnalist", 1983

### WORK RULES FOR COMBINING POSITIONS IN EDITORIAL OFFICES GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 9 Feb 83) pp 60-63 carries a 2800-word article titled "On the Order of Combining Positions in Editorial Offices" by Anatoliy Korshakov, an economist in the Department of Social-Cultural Branches of the USSR State Committee on Labor. The article provides lists of positions in newspaper and journal editorial offices, rules about combining those positions to increase efficiency, and provisions for compensating people who perform more than one job.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Zhurnalist", 1983

CSO: 1800/957



## REGIONAL

### AZSSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM LOOKS AT PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] A routine session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 10 March of this year under the chairmanship of Comrade K.A. Khalilov.

Information was received from Comrade G.Sh. Efendiyev, chairman of the republic People's Control Committee, on the committee's work in the past year. It was noted that, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses and the Law on People's Control in the USSR, the people's control authorities are adopting the necessary measures for a further improvement in their work and increased activeness in the successful accomplishment of economic and social tasks and the strengthening and extension of contacts with the local organs of state power. A corresponding decree was adopted on this question.

The presidium session received the report of Comrade I.I. Ismaylov, chairman of the republic Supreme Court, on the activity of the AzSSR's highest judicial body in 1982. It was pointed out in the course of examination of this question that, exercising the functions entrusted to it by the AzSSR Constitution and Law on Judicial Administration, the Supreme Court constantly pays attention to the courts' correct use of the law when hearing civil and criminal cases and the increased efficiency of activity in the struggle against crime and other infringements of the law. At the same time it was mentioned that there are shortcomings and oversights in the work of the Supreme Court, which is reflected negatively in the quality of the hearing of court cases. The republic Supreme Court is not making full use of the possibilities of legal proceedings and also the material summarizing judicial practice for crime prevention and the legal education of the citizens. The factors and conditions contributing to the perpetration of a crime are not ascertained sufficiently fully in respect of all cases heard, special court rulings are not rendered in all necessary cases and their fulfillment is being monitored inadequately. Compared with 1981 there was somewhat of a deterioration in the work on compensating material loss caused by crime. The Supreme Court is coordinating its activity with the republic Prosecutor's Office and other law enforcement authorities insufficiently in the struggle against infringements of the law, the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order, the prevention of criminal manifestations, propaganda of Soviet legislation and the legal education of the citizens.

In an adopted decree the Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the republic Supreme Court to adopt additional measures aimed at a further improvement in the work on the exercise of justice. Corresponding instructions were given the republic Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice.

A decree was adopted following the report of Comrade R.S. Kazyeva, secretary of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the organizational work of the republic's local soviets in 1982.

The session examined the question of the state of and measures to further improve the use of labor resources in the AzSSR. The speeches of Comrade A.N. Mutalibov, chairman of the republic Gosplan, and Comrade A.G. Kerimov, chairman of the state Committee of Labor, noted that under the leadership of the party authorities the republic soviet, industrial and public organizations are performing a definite amount of work on the rational use of labor resources and a strengthening of labor and production discipline in all spheres of economic and social-cultural life as important conditions of an upsurge of social production, its increased efficiency, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and a further improvement in the people's well-being. The republic population employed in the public economy increased considerably in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans and work on the organized enlistment of manpower for dispatch to the most important construction projects of the country's national economy improved.

At the same time, as noted in the course of the discussion, there is still a number of unsolved questions and shortcomings in the use of labor resources in the republic. In particular, a negative influence on an increase in employment of the able-bodied population is being exerted by the underabsorption of allocated capital investments and the low level of the shift-work coefficient in industry and construction. There has been a considerable number of vacancies for a long time as a result of the nonfulfillment by certain enterprises and organizations of the plan for worker and employee strength in the republic's national economy. Owing to the insufficient development in certain areas of facilities of the social infrastructure employment of the able-bodied population in the services sphere remains low. Although the training of worker personnel is expanding systematically, the republic national economy's need for such is not being satisfied in full. As a result of the slackening of attention to labor and production discipline in 1982 big losses of work time were permitted at certain enterprises and organizations, particularly in industry and construction.

In an adopted decree republic ministries, state committees, departments and soviet ispolkoms were instructed to ensure fulfillment of the plan quotas of the present year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole with respect to the creation of jobs by way of the expansion of operating and commissioning of new industrial, agricultural and other enterprises and the development of the network of social-cultural establishments and trade, municipal-consumer and other facilities. It is also intended to adopt measures for the active inclusion of the collectives of enterprises, establishments and organizations in the movement for high organization and model labor and production discipline at each place of work, the fuller and more efficient use of work time, the creation of stable labor collectives, the extensive introduction of progressive experience and the brigade form of the organization of labor and an improvement in the production and social conditions of the workers of

industrial enterprises and construction organizations and on this basis prevent personnel turnover in the republic national economy.

The corresponding instructions were given the AzSSR Gosplan, the republic State Committee for Labor, Ministry of Local Industry and Gosstroy and also a number of other ministries and departments. It was proposed that the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions increase the trade union organizations' attention to the strict observance of collective contracts at enterprises, in organizations and establishments and on the sovkhozes and also labor agreements on the kolkhozes.

Information was received from the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Health and Social Security Commission and Nature Conservation and Rational Use of Natural Resources Commission on their examination of the question "Protection, Study and Procurement of the Republic's Medicinal Plants," on which Deputy M.D. Dzhavadzade had spoken.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined other questions, in respect of which the appropriate decrees were adopted.

N.G. Yusifov, minister of justice of the republic, and AzSSR Prosecutor A.M. Zamanov participated in the discussions.

8850

CSO: 1830/208

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM REVIEWS RETAIL, LABOR PROBLEMS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium discussed the problem of the course of fulfillment of legislation concerning compensation for material loss in the trade system of the East Kazakhstan Oblast. The chairman of the oblast executive committee N.K. Abenov gave a report. The Presidium obliged the soviets of peoples' deputies of the oblast, administrative organs, corresponding ministries and departments to eliminate existing deficiencies in the organization of work providing for the security of socialist property in state and cooperative trade, to raise the level of services for the population, to intensify the struggle against violators of trade laws, state and labor discipline.

The chairman of the Esil Rayon of Turgay Oblast V.V. Chubchikov gave a report at the Presidium meeting concerning the practice of the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies of the rayon concerning strengthening labor discipline in collectives. The Presidium noted that the rayon soviets under the management of party organs conduct work on realizing the decisions of the 26th congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the VTSSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] "Concerning the further strengthening of labor discipline and the curtailment of labor fluctuation in the national economy." These problems are regularly discussed at sessions, meetings of executive committees and permanent commissions. At enterprises, in sovkhozes and kolkhozes the technology of production is perfected; working conditions, life and recreation of people are improved; the work routine of enterprises in the area of services is reviewed. In labor collectives the relations toward shirkers, drunkards and other rule violators have become stricter. The role of administrative organs and the public has grown in strengthening discipline and social order.

In addition, in the adopted resolution the Presidium pointed out deficiencies in work to strengthen labor discipline in workers' collectives and ordered the executive committee of the rayon soviet to take measures for their removal.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium analyzed the organizational work of the soviets of peoples' deputies of the republic in 1982 and considered other problems.

12263

CSO: 1830/199



## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Increasing Labor and Production Discipline: Conference at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"]

[Text] Questions of the further reinforcement of labor and production discipline in the light of the instructions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions that were expressed in his speech at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, were in the center of attention of the 16 February republic-level conference of first secretary of the party's city and rayon committees, chairmen of city and rayon executive committees, administrators of ESSR ministries and departments, and chairman of republic committees of trade unions.

Participating in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party [ECP] Central Committee, Comrades I. Kebin, V. Klauson, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel', A.-B. Upsi, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, I. Toome, L. Shishov; department chiefs and other responsible workers of the CPE Central Committee, ESSR Council of Ministers, Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions, Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, and the ESSR Committee of People's Control.

A report was given by Second Secretary of the ECP Central Committee, A. Kudryavtsev.

In our republic, the conference participants emphasized, a large amount of work is under way to carry out the further reinforcement of labor and production discipline, and to create everywhere an atmosphere of demandingness and high organizational spirit. There have been meetings of party-economic activists in cities and rayons, as well as party and workers meetings and general meetings of kolkhoz members at which there was a sharp discussion of questions involving the more complete use of the internal reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production, primarily by means of the reinforcement of discipline, the reduction in the personnel turnover rate, and the better organization of labor.

The main thing now is to support and reinforce the initiative that is coming up from below, from the labor collectives, to channel into this work the entire mighty arsenal of organizational, political, and ideological means that we have at our disposal, the participants in the conference stated. It is necessary everywhere to arouse for the struggle against drifters, shirkers, and sloppy workers primarily the workers themselves, and to increase their activity rate even more. In all labor collectives it is necessary to organize the job in such a way that the workers themselves create around the violators of discipline an atmosphere of intolerance and high demandingness. It will be necessary to improve many things also in the organization of labor and in the style and methods of management.

The steps that have been taken contributed to the reinforcement of the labor and production discipline, to the reduction of personnel turnover. There has also been a reduction in the losses of work time. A number of measures that contribute to the reinforcement of discipline and to the better use of manpower, have also been stipulated in the comprehensive target program for increasing labor productivity, which has been developed in our republic.

However, this very important economic and political task is still being resolved slowly for the republic as a whole.

It was emphasized that the problem of reinforcing the discipline, of increasing the workers' responsibility, must be closely linked with the improvement of the economic mechanism, planning, administration, the organization of labor and production, with the system of material and psychological incentives. A completely mandatory condition for thrifty management and for proper order in production is the reinforcement of delivery discipline. However, some of the enterprises, while having fulfilled the program for the sale of output, fail to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract terms, and let their partners down, thus disturbing the labor rhythm in the entire chain of interconnected plants and factories and causing failures to fulfill the planned assignments, and causing idle time.

The reinforcement of production discipline, the increasing of labor productivity, and the creation of stable labor collectives, to a large extent, are promoted by the broad extension of the brigade form of organizing labor. During the past three years there has been an increase in the number of brigades that are operating with a single work order and that distribute the wages with a consideration of the coefficient of labor participation. In those brigades, instances of absenteeism and tardiness are practically nonexistent.

At the same time the persons who spoke commented that sometimes these brigades fail to produce the expected high results, since their creation is not always accompanied by the appropriate reorganization of administration at the enterprise, or of planning, material-technical supply, or the establishment of labor norms and payment.

Large reserves for increasing productivity exist in the reduction of the share of manual labor, the improvement of norm determination, and the reduction in the number of instances of absenteeism, idle time, and authorized absences.

A large amount of time continues to be lost because of the practice of taking people off the job to participate in measures that are not linked with production activity -- to participate in conferences, meetings, amateur-performance competitions, athletic competitions. It is also necessary to analyze the practice of taking people off the production line to engage in agricultural operations, construction, and the improvement of living conditions.

Conscious discipline, firm order, and precise organization of labor must be the norm for every day not only in the sphere of material production, but also in organizations of science, administration, public services, in the city management services, and at places of residence.

The state of discipline among mechanizers in agriculture and in transportation causes alarm.

The conference participants remarked that many shortcomings and miscalculations are frequently linked with the work of the ministries and departments. The party and the CPSU Central Committee currently are posing in an acute manner the questions of improving the work style of the party, Soviet, and economic workers. This is especially important for workers in the apparatus of the ministries and departments.

It was pointed out that the party organizations at the ministries and departments must make more active use of the right to supervise the work of the apparatus in fulfilling the directives of the party and government, and in observing the Soviet laws. It is also necessary for a greater influence to be exerted upon the work of the party organizations of the ministries by the party's rayon and city committees.

An important role in the struggle to reinforce discipline must be played by the holding in February-March 1983 of the regular reports and elections for committees, groups, and posts of the people's control at associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations throughout the republic. The comrade courts must also contribute their important word.

Serious, self-interested discussion occurred at the conference with regard to the indoctrination of the youth. It was deemed necessary to make broader use of all the forms of working with young people: public personnel departments; foreman councils and brigade councils; swearing-in ceremonies for young workers; the mentor system.

A speech was given at the conference by First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee, Comrade K. Vayno.

The conference deemed it necessary to concentrate the attention of the ministries and departments, the branch committees of trade unions, and the party, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies on the practical steps to reinforce the labor discipline and to increase the responsibility of the administrators for the implementation of these measures in every labor collective.

## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN PARTY COMMITTEES WORK TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH MASSES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by L. Shishov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "Reinforcing the Feedback: Party Life -- Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Text] The Leninist instruction concerning the need for the constant reinforcement of the tie between the party and the masses has always been and continues to be a vitally important one. Following that instruction, many party committees study attentively the opinions and moods of people and take specific steps to implement the businesslike proposals and critical comments. The practical aspects of this kind of work in Estonia are discussed in the article that follows.

In getting in touch with the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party [ECP], combine operator E. Ostman complained about the poor manner in which a number of villages were being supplied with articles needed for everyday farm operation. And what about other places? Why had this situation happened? After studying these questions, the secretariat of the Central Committee enacted a decree. And one can already notice an increase in the production, say, of scarce milk coolers and milk cans for the subsidiary farms, garden tools, and equipment for minor mechanization. And other steps are also being taken.

During the past year or year and a half alone, the bureau and secretariat of the ECP Central Committee adopted a number of decrees dealing with questions that were raised in letters and oral statements made by workers. The decision of the secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the manner in which the party committee at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Cotton-Fabrics Combine was managing the activities of the permanent production conferences, which decision was discussed at all the party organizations in the republic, received a high evaluation from the Communists as a testimony of the serious attention paid to the workers' opinions. On the basis of recommendations from the outlying areas which were generalized at the Central Committee, we also conducted several conferences of party group organizers. They took into consideration the desires of the activists to organize such meetings according to the branch principle: zonal conferences of instructors at rural rayon



party committees have already been held, as well as zonal conferences for the party group organizers on animal-husbandry farms, and for mechanizers.

Listening carefully to the voices from the outlying areas, taking people's opinions into consideration when resolving the most varied questions, constitutes one of the important means for involving the workers in the control of the affairs of society, as was restated precisely and clearly at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We strive for a situation in which the practical warning signals, critical comments, and recommendations invariably find support.

Experience that is instructive is that of the Kokhtla-Yarve City Committee of the part. At one time the Communists expressed justified critical comments concerning the interdepartmental barriers, the tardy financing of the remodeling of enterprises already in operation and the construction of new ones, and the low quality of construction-planning and estimate documentation. The state of affairs was given a party evaluation at a plenum of the city committee. This was not all that was done. The Communists at the construction sites returned repeatedly to the conclusions made by the plenum. Many economic managers gave oral reports about the fulfillment of the planned measures at meetings of the primary party organizations and at sessions of the party committees and the party bureau.

The attentive attitude toward the Communists' opinions helps the party's city committee to increase the effectiveness of managing the economy, and to strive for good results on the paths of intensifying it. I might note that the Organizational Party Work Department, jointly with the Industry Department of the ECP Central Committee, studied the experience of the Kokhtla-Yarve City Party Committee. It was discussed and generalized at a session of the bureau of the Central Committee.

Another example is a typical one. In most of the republic's primary party organizations last year there were meetings with the agenda "The Communist is an active party fighter," at which there was a well-principled discussion about increasing the personal responsibility borne by the party members for the fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The participants of the meetings raised many questions, particularly those linked with the changeover to the brigade form of organizing labor. They were thoroughly considered at sessions of the bureaus of the city and rayon party committees. Steps are being taken to extend this form of labor.

The Narva City Party Committee shows a large amount of concern for implementing the critical comments and recommendations. The agenda at many sessions of the committee bureau has been prompted by questions raised at the party meetings, personal visits dealing with personal questions, in letters, and during meetings that the managers of the city organizations have with labor collectives. For example, warning signals about the unsatisfactory organization of the socialist competition at the Progress municipal and everyday-services combines, and at the office of the gas management, served as the reason for the thorough study of this question at 15 additional related enterprises in the city. On the recommendation of the Communists, the system of training the

party activists was reconsidered, and the composition of the Methodology Council attached to the Organizational Party Work Office was changed. Its members began more frequently to visit the small-sized party organizations and to analyze their work more thoroughly.

Today one can say that most of our city and rayon party committees systematically monitor the fulfillment of the Communists' recommendations. During the past year alone the questions linked with the setting up of this kind of monitoring were discussed at plenums and sessions of the bureaus of the Tallinn and Tartu City Committees, and the Yygeva, Khar'yuskiy, and Morskoy Rayon Committees of the party.

During recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in this work also in the primary party organizations. Take, for example, the Tallinn House-Building Combine imeni 60-letiya Oktyabrya. There every statement by a Communist that is directed at improving the work is evaluated as a concrete manifestation of his active party position. The opinion of the workers at the combine is taken into consideration when preparing the plans for social development. Their recommendations were also taken into consideration when constructing a comfortable dormitory for young people, and a dining hall.

In the work with critical comments and recommendations, the ECP Central Committee strives to achieve a definite system and consistency. In the course of the recent reports and elections of Communists, more than 15,000 recommendations were made. Measures that have become a good form of live contact with people are the single political days, question and answer nights, and open letter days.

The feedback, unconditionally, is strong primarily in the effectiveness of the steps being taken. If people see that others listen attentively to their voice and that their recommendations help to improve the situation, this does not exhaust the well of initiative. Life convinces us that what is also very important here is to be prompt in supervising, asking, and helping. At one of the plenums of the ECP Central Committee there was a thorough examination of the rate of implementation of the critical comments and recommendations that had been expressed at the 18th ECP Congress. The bureau of the Central Committee discussed the reports submitted by Estonglavenergo -- concerning the supplying of the national economy with heat and electricity; ESSR Ministry of Public Health -- concerning the improvement of the in-patient and polyclinic aid to the public in rural rayons. The Central Committee monitors the carrying out of a number of comprehensive scientific-technical programs that were developed with a consideration of recommendations made by congress delegates.

The party committees have begun to make stricter demands upon those who fail to take an attentive attitude to the voice of people or to their just criticism. It is precisely for this reason that Deputy Minister of Construction Ya. Yaknes and Deputy Director of the Tallinn Fish Combine V. Panteleyev were expelled from the party and removed from their jobs, and that director of the Varbola Sovkhoz, Raplaskiy Rayon I. Luukas, was brought to party responsibility and removed from his assignment.

It is becoming the rule to have the implementation of the critical comments and recommendations to be announced regularly to the party activists at plenums of the party's city and rayon committees, at sessions of the secretaries of the primary party organizations, at party meetings and meetings in labor collectives. A form that has proven its value in this sense is the statement given at party meetings by members of city and rayon committees and by congress delegates. In the job of informing the public about the steps being taken with regard to the statements and letters of the workers, there has been a noticeable increase in the role of the press, television, and the radio. For example, the republic's television system broadcasts "Forum," in which the republic's ministers take part. They answer questions from television viewers which have been sent in previously or which are asked while the broadcast is in progress.

All this does not mean that the situation with regard to the carrying out of Communists' recommendations and critical comments is satisfactory everywhere. We still encounter instances of a formal approach, half-measures, and the attempt made by one committee to gloss over the criticism or take the guilty individuals under their defense. Consequently, a lot remains to be done in improving this work.

By listening carefully to people's opinion, to the comradely criticism given by Communists, the republic's party organizations make more effective use of the reserves and capabilities for the successful implementation of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

5075

CSO: 1800/944

## REGIONAL

### ACADEMICIAN LIVSHITS DISCUSSES SOVIET NATIONALITIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by doctor of juridical sciences Yu. Livshits, professor at the Tallinn Polytechnic Institute: "The Personality of the Internationalist"]

[Text] The personality of the internationalist ...

Upon hearing these words we see in our mind the images of people of different nationalities who covered themselves with glory on the barricades of the Paris Commune and fought against fascism in republican Spain, in the ranks of the 1st Cavalry and the combat formations of the Estland Labor Commune, on the construction projects of Magnitka and Dneproges, on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, and underground in fascist concentration camps. We also see the representatives of the many peoples of our country who built a beautiful new Tashkent on the ruins of the city destroyed by the earthquake, our contemporaries who give their strength, knowledge, and experience to our common cause.

Since the day that the slogan proclaimed by the founders of communism "Proletarians of all countries, unite !" became one of the symbols of the struggle for socialism, internationalism in the proletarian sense of the word has shown its inexhaustible force many times. While it is a political, economic, ideological, and social psychological value in the life of peoples, states, and social communities, proletarian internationalism reveals its profound meaning especially vividly when it acts as a personality factor that determines the special order of thoughts, feelings, and actions by particular people. The internationalist personality type has long since ceased to be the exception in the Soviet Union; it is the usual phenomenon. The traits and characteristics of this type are seen in the lives of many, many people.

One of the main characteristics of this individual is an organic combination of the qualities of internationalists and patriots. Internationalism and patriotism are practically the same for a person who is convinced that proletarian solidarity among people in meeting the challenges of economic, social, and cultural progress is just as essential as the endeavor to elevate or protect one's socialist Fatherland. Interest in the historical past of one's own people, national pride, and a desire to be useful to the Homeland acquire an internationalist orientation when they begin from an understanding of the fact that, in the first place, the life of a nation is founded on its productive potential



which is carried by the working classes and strata of society, the working class above all, and that therefore, just from a class standpoint one may be a true patriot. In the second place, Soviet patriotism makes it possible to single out in national pride and put in a paramount place the nation's achievements in socialist development accomplished with the fraternal cooperation and help of the other socialist nations, that is, those important things which gave the nation its true opportunities to flourish. In the third place, there is a general national pride felt by Soviet people which is deeper and broader than the traditional national feelings of a particular people. The patriot tries to do things, to the extent of his power and capabilities, so that his socialist Homeland will be richer and more beautiful, with greater prestige and power. He tries to strengthen the unity among nationalities at work, at home, and in public activities while always respecting the culture, ways, language, and psychology of peoples of different nationalities. In the late 19th Century P. Lafargue, J. Guesdes, and other French socialists wrote as follows in the appeal of the French Worker Party "To the Workers of France": "He who takes up the path of internationalism, which leads to the complete development of the human race, does not cease to be a patriot. On the contrary, internationalists can call themselves the only patriots because they are the only ones who are aware of how much it is necessary to improve conditions in which the future will and must be insured and know the majesty of a fatherland, of all fatherlands, transformed from antagonistic to unified states."

Real socialist internationalism shows itself above all on this basis. To be an internationalist in our day means not only to give support to those peoples that are fighting for their own liberation, and not just to be active in carrying on international indoctrination, but also to do one's own socially useful work, whether it is professional labor or work on voluntary principles, as well as possible, thus making one's contribution "to the labor of one's republic." It was not accidental that the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that "steady rise in the economy and improvement in the well-being of the people are our duty to Soviet people, and also our international duty. In stating the issue the party is guided by Lenin's perceptive teaching that we exercise our main influence on the world revolutionary process by our economic policy." This is characteristic of the life of an internationalist in a socialist country; his actions are measured by a special measure of responsibility to the present and future generations for strengthening the domestic and international position of socialism.

The fact that the internationalist personality type is broadly represented in contemporary public life does not, of course, mean that the process of shaping this personality itself is completed. These qualities cannot be passed from preceding generations to new generations of people according to laws of inheritance of the material conditions of life. But this is not just a question of the complexity of social inheritance of cultural values. Contemporary conditions themselves are a source for further broadening of the scale of integration of internationalist principles in the consciousness and actions of Soviet people. But these new conditions of life also make higher demands for conscious guidance of the process of shaping the new type of human being as a carrier of truly internationalist qualities. A great deal depends on how internationalist indoctrination is organized, how creatively it responds to changes in social life and contradictions, and how it considers growth in the educational and cultural

level of people, specific problems on the global, regional, state, and local levels, and tendencies and prospects for refinement of national relations in our country." In his report "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov said: "Life shows that economic and cultural progress of all nations and ethnic groups is inevitably accompanied by growth in international self-awareness. It is a natural and objective process. It is important, however, that natural pride in accomplishments not become national arrogance or conceit and not give rise to tendencies toward isolation and disrespect for other nations and ethnic groups. These kinds of negative phenomena are still encountered. And it would be a mistake to explain them as simply survivals of the past. They are sometimes nourished by our own mistakes in work." Some negative phenomena also arise because of economic and social difficulties.

We are participants in and witnesses to the process of intensified internationalization of the economy and social and cultural life of socialist society. The country has established a unified national economic complex which encompasses the economies of all the Union republics. If, for example, only 18 of the existing 150 economic sectors can develop independently in the Estonian SSR and everything necessary for the others is imported from other Union republics, this circumstance by itself is important for substantiating socialist internationalism in the attitude of working people in our country, which presupposes an understanding of the inevitability of a certain increase in deliveries from the republic to USSR resources. But it would be silly to expect that such a state of affairs will be adequately reflected in the individual consciousness of each person.

The trends in development of the contemporary economy and social relations are causing significant movements of people throughout the country's territory. All the Union republics, in particular their industrial centers, have become homes to numerous nationalities. According to figures from the last all-Union census of the population, nonindigenous people comprise the following percentages in the Union republics: 26.4 percent in the Ukraine, 20.6 percent in Belorussia, 31.3 percent in Uzbekistan, 64 percent in Kazakhstan, 31.2 percent in Georgia, 21.9 percent in Azerbaijan, 20 percent in Lithuania, 36.1 percent in Moldavia, 46.3 percent in Latvia, 52.1 percent in Kirghizia, 41.2 percent in Tajikistan, 10.3 percent in Armenia, 31.6 percent in Turkmenistan, and 35.3 percent in Estonia. Under these conditions the practical internationalism of the individual increasingly takes the form of interpersonal relations among people of different nationalities. Multinational labor collectives which bring people together for a common, concrete goal and through common working conditions, production interests, and principles for distribution and use of public funds are becoming an effective practical education in socialist internationalism. Internationalist principles in the spheres of domestic life, culture, and social interaction are playing a growing role. But even in such an objectively favorable situation the need to intensify indoctrination, covering both rank-and-file working people and leaders, does not decrease.

The spirit of relations, which must take shape not only spontaneously but also under the influence of indoctrination and organizational work, is not internationalist in every multinational milieu. Neglect in this work leads to

situations in everyday interpersonal relations where misunderstandings and conflicts that arise because of dissatisfaction with certain aspects of one's life, increased pretensions, and a desire to have better working and living conditions may, under conditions of specific international relations, take the form of national bias even though they would have no nationality reference in a single-nationality milieu. The internationalist posture of the leaders of collectives is extremely important to prevent such situations, and in practice this necessitates constant indoctrination of the indoctrinators. The leader, especially if he is both a formal and an actual leader, plays a very important part in shaping group consciousness and the social psychological climate of the collective. The leader's decisions, his actions, his style of behavior, and his statements are all absorbed in the consciousness of the rank-and-file members of the collective and may even become the standard for their attitude toward the values of our life. Therefore, it is important that leaders be confirmed internationalists who do not permit playing with the attitudes of local national exclusiveness that occur here and there and at the same time oppose the appearance of chauvinistic attitudes.

Although neither attitude (and they are interrelated because they nourish one another) is common and they are both in fact local and irregular, we must be able to recognize them in order to know exactly how to counter them. General discussions on the topic not only fail to provide any practical impact, but may even do a disservice by demonstrating helplessness in the fight against negative phenomena. Among the phenomena under consideration are national egotism and snobbery which finds expression in national vanity, constantly emphasizing the actual and supposed merits of one's nation, and a desire to have dealings and friendship only with representatives of one's own national group; national particularism, which involves an effort to push other nationalities out of the economic and cultural spheres, out of the territory, and out of executive bodies; national careerism, represented by attempts to help representatives of one's own nation rise up the career ladder by clearly infringing on the interest of other nationalities, usually without considering the practical, moral, and political qualities of the "protégés"; national nihilism, which involves a rejection of the personal significance of proletarian internationalism and a desire to make one's national language the only acceptable means of communication for people of different nationalities who are living together in one territory; national timidity, which takes the form of national self-deprecation and feelings of inferiority related to national affiliations; domestic chauvinism, which takes the form of cynical remarks and ridicule for falsely ascribed, absurd features of national character, and so on. Many other variations of extreme deviations from the norms of socialist internationalism which still exist could be mentioned. And of course, it is necessary to take into account that not every attitude or action that deviates should be given a harsh, negative evaluation; most often there are unconscious emotional reactions to particular facts of life behind the anomalies that are encountered. These reactions are sometimes encountered even in persons with internationalist orientation. To fail to recognize this is to give up everyone who makes this kind of mistake to our ideological enemies, which serve their purposes.

Formation of the contemporary human being presupposes development in him of readiness to respond correctly to social contradictions under conditions where the contradictions of social development themselves influence the individual.

But a correct orientation in the complex processes of the development of national relations depends on the extent to which proletarian, socialist internationalism has become a deeply felt, conscious principle of the individual's life posture.

11,176

CSO: 1800/940



## REGIONAL

### ABSORPTION IN MINUTIAE HINDERS EFFECTIVE PARTY WORK

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by G. Katushev, first secretary of the Engels CPSU Gorkom, Saratov Oblast: "Rise Above the Minutiae; Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Excerpts] It is no secret that for us, the secretaries of the party committees, a significant hindrance to our work lies in the fact that the lion's share of our time is spent on the so-called everyday questions. Can this be avoided?

Life is life. Every day, every hour it gives birth to problems, large and small. You cannot remove yourself from them by building some kind of barrier. And, moreover, one should not remove oneself. But the problem arises when everyday matters distort one's perspective and make it impossible to work at resolving the larger problems. This truth would seem to be incontrovertible and comprehensible to everyone. But, alas, by no means everyone has been able to rise above the routine matters of daily life. It goes without saying that I am speaking now not as a detached observer but as a person who knows this from personal experience.

In my view, the substitution of something false for something real is also a form of this "daily detail." Perhaps not everyone will agree with this formulation. But I am profoundly convinced that when someone does not do his job and others have to do his work, daily details arise. They occur when people are not collected, when they lack initiative and are not used to working independently or at a high rate of productivity. And, in turn, these people give rise to minutiae themselves. Here the relationship can be traced clearly.

"Daily details" take many forms. When I visit enterprises and various other organizations, I listen to other economic managers and party organization secretaries who complain of lack of time, and I see that many of them are attempting to "retire into themselves" with everything, substituting other problems for the real ones and in this way losing sight of the long-range issues.

I will cite one such instance. Ten years ago a plant was built in our town to manufacture synthetic washing substances. The building was medium-sized

and well-equipped. It was built, but housing and other social and service facilities were not. People could not see any prospects of housing and left. Personnel problems began to arise, as did problems of work rhythm. And although Director Yu. Milovanov, who worked before this as the chief engineer of the major Khimvolokno Association, was experienced and energetic, nonetheless he was at a loss and submerged himself in a mass of current business. The gorkom had to intervene in the affairs of this plant and help the director rise above all the minutiae in the situation. With joint effort the situation was improved.

True, a skilled manager with initiative will not sit on his hands even in a difficult situation; he will definitely look for ways to overcome the problems. He must organize his own personal work very thoroughly in order not to lose sight of the main points. He must attract many specialists and production innovators to the preliminary discussion and preparation of decisions on the most important issues.

We are using the experience of the best managers to teach everyone. They have improved personnel selection. A promotion reserve has been established in order to ensure fewer mistakes. This reserve consists mainly of deputy directors, and secretaries of party organizations, people who have already passed through a good school and have been tested in practical affairs. We teach them, we help them to acquire the essential qualities of an organizer.

Life suggests that in order to rise above the petty details one must look consistently at tomorrow, one must plan in advance the work of the gorkom's buro and the party committee's divisions. In long range planning we can distinguish three leading trends: improvement in the party management of the economy, improvement in the organizational-party work, and a comprehensive approach to ideological indoctrination. Within the subdivisions the measures being taken are designated, as are the deadlines for their fulfillment and the penalties for failure to meet them; this makes it possible to introduce a high level of organization and purposefulness into the work. It is true that not all of what which has been specified will be implemented. The executive discipline of personnel is still not at the highest level there is a great deal of unnecessary paper shuffling and meetings. We see this negligence, but it is not so simply dealt with.

We are trying to have apparatus employees visit the enterprises more often to get to know the mood of the people and their needs. We are attempting to have them come not so much as inspectors but more as people who have come to help. We are introducing a rule: if an inadequacy is discovered, help them to eliminate it, work to achieve a normal activity level of the labor collective. Experience shows that monthly plans for the employees of the party committee's apparatus are a good help here. I think that a special council on sociological research, which has been established as part of the gorkom, will help us to concern ourselves with the future in a more goal-oriented manner.

However, I realize that all this, of course, will not solve completely the problem of overwhelming petty detail. I, too, must frequently carry out someone else's work, as must many other party committee secretaries. They may ask, why do you criticize others, if you yourself are not in a position to set matters up as they should be set up? The problem is that not everything depends on one's personal efforts.

Without any long discussion, I will cite one such example. In our city we have the Plant imeni Uritskiy. This large, modern enterprises produces trolleybuses. I recently went to Moscow with the director of this plant, A. Mikhel. What did we do in the capital? The same things that we have done before more than once: we went around to the ministries, the central directorates, and we visited a number of plants. Everywhere we made requests, tried to persuade people or make demands....

This is not the first year that the Plant imeni Uritskiy has had problems. It does not have enough electric engines or compressors. At the end of the month or the quarter the trolleybus yard is literally jammed to overflowing with finished vehicles. Or rather, with nearly finished vehicles, because they lack the most important blocks and parts. And no matter what demands are made of the director, no matter what is asked of him, little helps. But it is easier for the suppliers and employees in related industries to brush aside the demands made by the director. But with the gorkom secretary is is a more serious thing. So I have to leave everything in the city and act in the unenviable role of "deliverer." As a rule, I am successful at "knocking out" a little more than the director is. The authority of the position and the authority of the party committee help.

But in principle not only I, but also the plant's director, and even the head of the supply department, or even an ordinary expediter is not obliged and should not have to go anywhere to persuade anyone. There is plan and state discipline, there are quite specific contract obligations. They should be fulfilled.

But as a result of the fact that some people fulfill them and thers (and there are quite a few of them) do not, we have to concern ourselves with these petty details.

"It is essential to create the conditions--economic and organizational--which would stimulate high-quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise," said Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the November (1982) plenum. This incisive and fundamentally important formulation of the question cannot fail to arouse feelings of satisfaction among those who want and can work in a purposeful manner, with the future in mind, and who strive to eliminate unnecessary details. A person is in a position to carry out his work in the best possible manner only if it is truly his own work and not someone else's. In that case he has broad opportunities for creative work, for searching and utilizing new paths and opportunities for the best formulation of the work and for fulfillment of the obligations entrusted to him.

By itself, however, an understanding of the need to work in this manner and not in any other is not enough. Too often and too long we have talked in elegant words and phrases but acted in the old way, subordinating ourselves to the will of circumstances, swimming with the current of daily concerns. We must rid ourselves of this style decisively. This is the urgent requirement of our time.

8543

CSO: 1800/883



## REGIONAL

### WORKER PROTESTS CLOSED COURT PROCEEDINGS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 4

[Letter to the Editor from T. Belyayev, worker in the Karagonda Metallurgical Combine machine shop: "Not Only the Court Punishes"]

[Text] In January criminal proceedings were instituted against three workers in the machine shop of the Karagandinskiy Metallurgical Combine for theft of property and production equipment. This is an extraordinary event for the collective. We thought that the court proceedings would be demonstrative and would be a good lesson not only for the offenders, but also for others who fancied appropriating government property.

Many of the machine shop members came to the court. Imagine our amazement when we saw that the session was going to take place in the cramped office of the chairman of the people's court. At one table sat the judges, the public prosecutor, the lawyer, and next to them, the defendants. The shop representatives had no place to sit or even stand. Everyone left.

We know very well that the court not only punishes offenders, but also fulfills educational functions. This is why the shop workers collective believes that this time it did not fulfill its role. The proceeding itself should have been conducted in the machine shop. Only then would it have become genuinely educational.

12318

CSO: 1830/203

## REGIONAL

### INITIAL STAGE OF POTI EXPERIMENT ANALYZED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by ZARYA VOSTOKA special correspondents Nugzar Kinkladze and Vakhtang Lomtadze: "A Reliable Version: The Poti Experiment -- Experience and Problems"]

[Text] The Poti economic experiment, which is aimed at improving the territorial planning and at increasing the effectiveness of the control of the city's economic and social development, has been discussed in ZARYA VOSTOKA several times. The articles and reports written by specialists have given a detailed analysis of the first stage of the experiment -- the creation and development of the Poti Territorial-Interbranch Association.

Today the business undertaking of the people of Poti has entered a new phase and has begun to yield a visible return. It is precisely that which we shall discuss.

At the city executive committee we talked with the deputy chief of the Poti Territorial-Interbranch Association [TIA -- in Russian TMO], Aleksey Petrovich Myasnikov. We became acquainted with the experiment, so to speak, from all directions. And the thing that attracted our attention was that, whatever question we touched upon -- whether it be the effectiveness of production, the quality of the output being produced in the city, the efficiency experts' movement, or the economizing of resources -- everything came back to the TIA.

"It turns out that you have achieved your goal: from now on, in Poti the interests of various enterprises and organizations coincide with the interests of the city as a whole, isn't that right?"

"We're still a long way from the ideal resolution of this question, however, we did, unconditionally, achieve a lot," Aleksey Myasnikov says. "At the initial stage of the experiment we considerably reinforced the production potential of the city's enterprises by creating new production entities, and by remodeling and technically re-equipping the existing enterprises, and we aimed the labor collectives at producing consumer goods from production waste and local raw materials. I would like to explain why the TIA considers this to be one of the main tasks."

"On the basis of a decision made by the directive agencies of Georgian SSR, a procedure was introduced, effective the fourth quarter of 1981, in accordance with which the city budget receives the funds in the amount of 10 percent of the planned and 50 percent of the above-plan uncommitted balance of profit that is received by the enterprises and economic organizations of republic and local subordination. In other words, it is from those financial proceeds that the TIA budget is formed.

"Those funds were used last year in the construction directly of our combine for the production of tea concentrates and cooling beverages, and for the improvement of the social-cultural and everyday services provided to the public, and to build up the city."

"Then, the association's activities directly depend upon the successful operation of the city enterprises which are under republic and local subordination."

"Yes, of course we have a self-interest in the financial proceeds from the enterprises of republic or, as we put it, double subordination. But even the enterprises themselves have a rather nice profit from the cooperation with us, if only because the TIA represents the interests of the enterprises and organizations in their superior and other organizations. I would like to cite the following example.

"We conducted in the city a sociological study which located more than 200 different items of consumer goods that were not available on the counters of stores. They include wallpaper. The city's industrial combine, of the GSSR Ministry of Local Industry, could have worked out the problem of producing wallpaper in the city. However, the situation came up against the need for large expenditures for the construction of the building and the purchase of the technological equipment, and the difficulties of supplying production with the necessary raw and other materials. Nevertheless the TIO made an official request to GSSR Gosplan concerning the creation of this production entity and received the okay. We located for the city industrial combine a building that would be used for the future shop — it was a neglected warehouse by the railroad. The repair of the building required an insignificant amount of money. We coordinated with the bank the question of being issued credit. Incidentally, the credit that was assumed for the organizing of the wallpaper shop was used within six months.

"Today the city industrial combine satisfies the demand for wallpaper not only in the city, but also in the nearby rayons."

"How are the interrelationships formed between the TIA and the enterprises of union subordination?"

"Here the situation is somewhat more complicated. And that complexity lies first of all in the question of involving the enterprises of union subordination in the system of providing the material self-interest of the association. But that question apparently will be resolved positively within a short time. Otherwise the relations that we have with the enterprises of union subordination are the same as those we have with the other ones. Incidentally, we can visit one of them and analyze on the spot what they are doing, and how."

And that is what we did. The Potielektroapparat Plant is one of the best enterprises in the city. Last year the collective there produced output considerably in excess of the plan.

"In the successes that we achieved, the TIA has a large share," the chief engineer of the Potielektroapparat Plant, Viktor Ivanov says. "For example, with the aid of the association we were able to work out the problems of producing three types of consumer goods, and to organize waste-free production in certain sectors."

"Concretely, our assistance manifested itself in that the plant made use of the citywide catalogue of waste products which we compiled," interposed Aleksey Myasnikov, "in which consideration was taken of the production waste at Potielektroapparat. And so we suggested to the plant that it begin to produce, from the waste metal, hardware articles; from plastics, clothespins; and from elektronit, shotgun wads for hunters."

"Of course the help on the part of the association is not limited to this," Viktor Ivanov says. "For example, only good things can be said about the special '06' service that was recently created under the association, which service promptly resolves the questions linked with the energy and water supply, and with the delivery of transportation and containers for the shipping of the finished output. That service has already saved us several times."

The ties between the TIA and the enterprises of union subordination have been expanding with every passing day, and they manifest themselves in the most diverse spheres.

For example, for all the city's enterprises something that has been a bottleneck at the present time is the assimilation and manufacture of new fittings. That is why, on the initiative of the association, it was decided to build in the city an interbranch fittings plant on the principle of shared participation with the enterprises of union subordination. That plant will produce dies, molds, and devices for the manufacture of consumer goods. The plant's output will be distributed on the basis of requisitions from the city's enterprises both of union and of republic subordination.

But all this is still in the future, albeit the near future. As is the creation, as part of the association, of a territorial-interbranch multipurpose warehouse for all the enterprises in the city, which warehouse will make it possible to make it unnecessary for the organizations to barter commodities for funds at the republic's bases, to achieve the strict distribution of raw and other materials, and to transfer them from one enterprise to another with a consideration of the return. The current plans of the TIA also include the construction of a multibranch combine for the processing of production waste and the production of consumer goods.

However, we were interested by something else: the implementation, in the practical situation, of the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism, and the combination, once again in the practical situation,



of the branch and territorial principles of planning and administration. In particular, the influence exerted by the association's economic activities upon the enterprises of various subordination, and the determination of the administrative function of the TIA. For that purpose we visited several more enterprises in the city. They included the city industrial combine.

Ruslan Bolkvadze, the chief engineer at the city industrial combine, proved to be an interesting conversational partner. He made no attempt either to exaggerate the role of the TIA in the successes that have been achieved so far, or to underestimate them. He spoke objectively about everything and invariably cited specific examples. And we began our discussion with profitability.

"During the past two years the collective at the city industrial combine has taken a confident step forward," Ruslan Bolkvadze says. "Our production was already profitable before, but recently, if one can express it this way, it has become highly profitable. And all this is thanks to the close cooperation with the TIA. On the initiative of, and with the direct participation of, the association, we created two new production entities for ourself. They are a shop for the production of wallpaper and a mosaic shop. You can judge for yourself. A total of seven persons work in the shop for the production of wallpaper, but they produce output valued at almost a half million rubles a year. The production of mosaic facing tiles, the raw materials for which are quarry waste products, is just as effective.

"Early last year the TIA suggested to us that we organize work that people could do at home. We had the opportunities for doing that. For example, people working at home could sew the same articles that they do at the combine. But we encountered problems. First, how should we organize this form of labor? We could take the well-trodden path, that is, we could issue, at the combine, the fabrics and thread for the people to take home to work on, and then we could accept the finished articles from them. That would mean that we would use the labor of the people working at home only in exceptional instances, when the plan was 'red hot,' and when there were plenty of raw materials. As a result, the labor of the people working at home would not be stable, but would be, so to speak, from case to case.

"The TIA suggested to us another way out. We should create a specialized production entity for the people working at home. They should be provided with sewing machines, we should deliver the raw and other materials to them and pick up the finished output from them, and -- most importantly -- approve the plan for this kind of labor. Today, approximately 60 people are working at home for the city industrial combine, and by the end of the year we plan to double that number. After coming into contact with work at home, we felt the positive tangible result from that form of labor, because production at home is almost half as cheap as at the combine."

And so we were convinced that the people at the TIA are taking a creative approach to the search for new reserves for increasing production, for expanding the variety of consumer goods, for improving the quality of the articles being produced, and for making efficient use of the labor, material, and fuel-and-energy resources. In a word, the entire activity of the association is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of production and achieving a further rise in

material standard of living of the population. One can give a large number of examples of this.

In January 1983 the combine for the production of tea concentrates and cooling drinks was activated. The association pursued the goal not simply of organizing its enterprise, but also of setting up the job in such a way that it would be highly profitable. Let us begin by saying that the combine was built in only a few months and it was much cheaper than other similar structures. The fact of the matter is that, in the construction, wide use was made of substandard materials -- reinforced-concrete structurals, pipes, etc. Usually the construction organizations reject them. But the people in Poti found worthy application for them. That is first of all. Secondly, the technological processes themselves for producing concentrates from the waste products of the tea leaves promised a high profit. And so the first phase is in operation. The collective at the combine pledged, during the present year, to produce output valued at 2 million rubles. With the activation of the second phase of the combine here, the combine will be able to produce output valued at more than 5 million rubles. That, undoubtedly, is important, because one should not forget that the association will get all the uncommitted balance of profits at its disposal. It will be possible to use the additional funds, for example, to reinforce the five horticultural associations that were recently created, to expand the fodder base for the subsidiary farms of the enterprises in Lanchkhutskiy and Khobskim Rayons, or for the construction of the association's brick plant in Gegechkorskiy Rayon.

The Poti experiment has begun to produce a yield, and it is no small one. The new form of administration of the economic and social development of the city through the Soviets contributes to the closer interrelationship between the statewide interests and the local ones. The great importance of this was directly pointed out at the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia: the Poti experiment compensates for the shortcomings that are typical of branch centralization and narrowly departmental specialization. It has a large future.

5075

CSO: 1830/212

## REGIONAL

### PRIESTS ATTACKED FOR ATTRIBUTING SOCIETAL ILLS TO SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 6 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Vytautas Grinius: "Whom Do They Serve?"]

[Text] A person's life is full of work and many different events. It is illuminated with beautiful hours of joy and happiness. A well-ordered personal life also makes a person truly happy. Everyone remembers the day of a new marriage or the birth of a baby. Unfortunately, life is not always a bed of roses. It consists not only of weddings and name-days, not only of sunny meetings with friends. There also occur upheavals and moments of sorrow. The losses are irrevocable when death snatches away a person dearest to the heart--a mother or father, son or daughter. Sooner or later each one of us has to bury a loved, close friend. Our mind apprehends that it is inevitable. But it is much harder for the heart to apprehend.... It is natural that during such moments in life a person very much needs support and sympathy.

Such moments bring people together to overcome the calamities. Intimates, neighbors, friends from work and school, and acquaintances gather together. Having forgotten their quarrels and differences, if any existed, they honor the deceased and comfort the close ones of the deceased with a kind word.

Funerals with religious ceremonies are still being arranged. Among those gathered, however, there are always some non-religious people. Out of respect for the feelings of the believers they remain passive spectators of the religious ceremonies. Of course, they will not act hypocritically before their conscience and will not give up their convictions. Many priests and believers face this situation, which has become a fact of life, sensibly, as something inevitable in our Soviet society.

Among priests, however, there happen to be some who, in their anger over the fact that life does not stand still and that more and more people are no longer slaves to religion, begin to revile the atheists, to scorn and slander them in all sorts of ways. Priests with such extreme attitudes make use of situations created at funerals, where a non-believer, whether he likes it or not, must listen to the priest's talk. Such abuse of the moment painfully disturbs the mood of the deceased's loved ones and wounds even more those hearts which are already depressed by sorrow.

Some priests do this not because they have not mastered the church's moral precept "love your neighbor as yourself." No, they know the precept. But it is not love of neighbor that concerns them: they seek to oppose one group of people with another and to split them into believers and non-believers. Acting in such a way, these priests violate the most elementary norms of universal morality.

The rage of the extremist priests is brought on primarily by the fact that there has formed a strong moral unity of Soviet people, along with cooperation in every political, economic, social and cultural sphere, that the process of secularization is proceeding on its natural course, and that the believer himself, along with his relation to religion and the church, is changing. Many people are aiming towards those material and spiritual values which help a person to live and to become a spiritually rich, morally pure person. In seeking to stop this process, some priests (it is true there are not many) are trying to undermine the authority of atheists and are explaining atheistic activity in a twisted way.

All negative social phenomena which still appear--drunkenness, lack of conscientiousness, amorality and other evils are often interpreted in their sermons as the result of society becoming atheistic. In their sermons these priests demagogically claim: "Godlessness has scarred the face of our nation and fatherland, has made drinking, licentiousness, family separations and abortions terribly widespread, with a desire to overcome belief more easily with dreadful crimes."

Nowadays civilization is truly faced with the serious problem of drinking and alcoholism, with its threatening proportions and dramatic consequences. In the capitalist world, and therefore in so-called Catholic states as well, drug addiction is also spreading fast and is becoming there the real horror of our age.

According to the information bulletin of the International Labor Bureau (ILB), about 90 percent of the adult population of our planet now drinks alcoholic beverages. Research conducted not long ago in some foreign countries showed that from 3 to 20 percent of adult workers suffer from alcoholism (IBL information bulletin, 1980, No 55, p 7). According to the statistics of world health care organizations, alcoholism is in the top third of causes of human mortality.

The extremists, however, do not want to see the real, essential reasons for this global evil, and tendentiously explain the reasons which cause it. They make false claims and put all the blame on atheists and atheistic upbringing.

It is well known by everyone that alcoholic beverages (beer, mead) were already in use in Lithuania in the ancient past. After the introduction of Christianity alcoholic consumption did not decrease, but rather increased. It was not only lay feudal lords who built so-called breweries and pot-houses. Taverns were owned also by some episcopal colleges, convents and parishes. Even a Jesuit magazine, ŽVAIGŽDĖ [THE STAR], published in bourgeois Lithuania wrote: "In the parish of Gelvonaš alone, 170,000 litai worth of spirits is bought from one state alcohol monopoly every year. Do these figures not cry out for apostles of sobriety?!" (ŽVAIGŽDĖ, Kaunas, 1938, No 6-7).



Thus it is not a religious outlook or beliefs which decide a person's moral qualities.

In our day, just as in former times, the hard drinking of individual priests causes great anxiety for the leaders of the Catholic Church. On 4 May 1978 Vatican Radio announced an appeal to bishops written by Lithuanian Catholics in September 1977: "We ask that you join the battle for sobriety. We implore... the heads of dioceses and priests: introduce strict control. Order that all bottles be thrown out of rectories and that parties be held in the spirit of sobriety and high culture. This especially concerns priests of an older generation who follow outdated drinking traditions..."

Drinking and alcoholism are serious blocks on the road to a new life. That is why the Soviet government announced right from the beginning that drinking and alcoholism are incompatible with the socialist way of life. A determined struggle was begun with this inherited evil. Now there are even wider social possibilities to limit drinking to such an extent that it would do no appreciable damage to society, the collective, the family and the person.

In carrying out the resolutions of the Party and government, concrete means of combating drinking have been undertaken. Commissions to oppose drinking have been formed in all the republic's cities, rayons, district executive committees and a majority of labor collectives. Persons abusing alcohol are discussed in the labor collective, and so on.

Scientific atheism forms a spiritually rich, strong personality, which is thoroughly developed and harmonious. The republic's atheists are struggling persistently and out of principle for a communist outlook on work, for respect of socialist ownership, and against bribery, thievery, parasitism, alcoholism, hooliganism and other evils.

As we see, the attacks by extremist priests have no real basis. Their claims are nothing more than penetration into those areas which even in bourgeois states are in the jurisdiction not of the church and priests but of the state or other social institutions. When the Italian state was preparing to pass a law on divorce and birth control, the church objected. Italy's progressive forces, however, judged this to be interference by the Vatican in the country's internal matters. All the more unacceptable is the church's interference in family planning, formation of public opinion and other spheres of social life is unsuitable, but even more inadmissible are the principles of the system of exploitation which are incorporated into the church's social doctrine.

A person's morality is not determined by religion. Each one of us can give here a great many examples to be followed. The principles of communist morality, the marriage and family code, and moral upbringing and education are fighting for a strong family and for harmonious family relations between parents and children, based on love and mutual respect. The socialist state comprehensively takes care of and supports families with many children. Let us remember our government's resolutions on the strengthening of the family, enlarging its role in children's upbringing, state support to large families,

and so on. Quite recently the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee passed a new resolution on the question of strengthening the family and enlarging its educational role, which requires that concrete means of strengthening the family and increasing the responsibility of parents in the political, civic and moral upbringing of children be prepared and carried out.

The Soviet state is doing everything to make families strong. In a socialist society the right to plan a family is entrenched. Parents can consciously plan how many children they will have, they can decide whether the woman will be able to coordinate maternal and professional responsibilities, whether conditions exist for the child to develop properly and grow in the family, and so on.

Appealing to the people's national emotions, the extremist priests tendentiously explain the role of the Catholic Church in history and argue that Lithuanian nationalism will lose its peculiarity and will grow impoverished without Catholicism. Such argumentation cannot be called new: attempts to confuse Catholicism and Lithuanianism and to portray them as inseparable have been made before.

Academic studies and works by historians which reveal the conflicting role of the Catholic Church in Lithuanian history have been published on this subject. Based on a multitude of historical facts, it has been shown that it was not a concern with the Lithuanian nation and Lithuanian culture, but rather the fear of losing secured positions under the pressure of Protestantism and the spread of enlightened ideas which forced the Catholic Church in the second half of the sixteenth century, for example, to found schools, the so-called colleges, for the children of feudal lords. The appearance of Lithuanian printing, of belles-lettres and Lithuanian schools was in no way the fruit of the church, but of the Lithuanian nation, of the diligence and talent of patriotic workers who rose from the heart of the nation. And the fact that some of them were from the ecclesiastical class does not mean that their personal merits can be attributed to the church. The Catholic Church, after all, not only did not encourage the patriotic and cultural activity of these talented people, but, having put on them the restraints of the ecclesiastical class, very often suppressed their scope and talents.

Science, art, morality, politics, law and other forms of social consciousness develop according to their own natural laws. Religion, although it has tried hard, has never been able to subordinate their development solely for its own interests. The achievements of society have been and still are first of all the result of objective socio-economic development of society.

History clearly refutes the attempts by extremist priests to equate nationalism and religiosity. A religious cult, no matter what kind, is not a necessary indication of a nation. This is clearly seen by the fact that representatives of the same nation can be of different faiths. Just the fact that in socialist Lithuania the majority of people are non-believers negates the extremists' attempts to consider religiosity a feature of national character. Is our Lithuanian culture any less national than it was in the Middle Ages or during the years of bourgeois rule?

In today's age of scientific and technological revolution, there is an absurd ring to the following words of a priest: "...to get A's or C's is not that important. What is important is that a child love God and receive Communion." Nowadays every father and mother wishes to see his or her child educated, with many achievements, and happy. Information acquired during the school years is the foundation of new searches, the revealing of nature's secrets and their use for the good of man.

Foreign anti-communist propaganda tries to "export" anti-communist views through various channels into our country also. It sometimes happens that some ministers of religious worship give in to contemporary anti-communist influence and become mouth-pieces, repeaters of this propaganda, extremists. In their sermons they speak tendentiously to the believers about the events of 1940 in Lithuania and about the class struggle in the post-war years.

Historical facts cannot be silenced--the fierce enemies of the Lithuanian nation received their just retribution, condemnation by all the people. Archival documents testify to the crimes of reactionary leaders of the Catholic Church as well as of ordinary priests against the Lithuanian people, their ties with Hitler's invaders, members of the Gestapo, and the bourgeois nationalist underground. It was not primarily religious or national motives but their class position and relationship to the bourgeoisie that pushed the priests into positions that were hostile to the Lithuanian nation. It was not priests who were close to the people but rather the betrayers of the nation's interests who got mixed up in the armed struggle against Soviet power and in anti-Soviet propaganda. More than one priest, understanding the essence of the historical social reconstruction being carried out in the post-war years, spoke out against the evil doings of the bourgeois nationalists. Meanwhile 248 priests who gave assistance to Hitler's men escaped with them to the West. Those who had soiled their hands and did not make it out in time had to answer for the crimes according to the law.

The politics of the CPSU in respect to religion, the church and believers are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism that have been tested by life. Under the conditions of socialism believers of every denomination have the opportunity to satisfy completely their religious needs.

In our country all workers actively participate in building a new life. In solving economic, social, cultural and political problems that arise in a socialist society, the culture of cooperation between believing and non-believing Soviet people is improving, their mutual trust is growing. Priest extremists serve neither God nor the faithful. Consumed by a nationalistic outlook and attitude, they assist Lithuanian clerical emigres and the ideological disrupting activity of nationalistic organizations directed against Soviet Lithuania and its people.

9931

CSO: 1809/8

## REGIONAL

### LITHUANIAN PARTY RESPONDS TO WORKERS' LETTERS, COMPLAINTS

[Editorial Report for Television] OW060657--Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0630 GMT on 3 April 1983 carries the fifth installment of the "Decisions are Made on the Spot" program entitled "Manager's Account" on the work of Lithuanian Communist Party and government organizations concerning workers' letters, proposals and complaints.

The 60-minute program is introduced by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee, who notes the importance of workers' letters in helping party workers and managers solve tasks. He says that the work with letters has been raised to a new level since the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. He adds that: "A large number of letters contain proposals and remarks for putting in order and improving labor organization, improving the economy of raw and other materials and improving the responsibility of each person--from worker to minister--before the party and people." He goes on to say: "Informing the working people and personal contacts between managers and people are very significant. This, of course, also aids in reducing complaints by working people and assists in better clarifying the tasks that the party sets our working people." In conclusion, Grishkyavichus notes that the work with workers' letters should be improved further.

The program begins with video shots of Vilnius, cutting to the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee building, where N.K. Dybenko, secretary of the Central Committee, speaks on the importance of workers' letters and of unified political days held monthly in rayons and cities and quarterly at the republic level to inform workers on various problems in the life and activities of the country and the republic and to discuss their proposals. He also mentions the importance of television forums in which heads of ministries and departments answer workers' questions and managers give accounts on the operations of their enterprises to their collectives.

Turning to the Vilnius drills plant, the program shows a meeting at which the plant's manager gives an account of the various improvements that have been instituted in the plant's facilities, equipment and housing. Video shows the plant's collective market garden which is having problems selling surplus fruit and vegetables and obtaining building materials. Video cuts to show Dybenko saying that the Fruit and Vegetable Ministry, Food Ministry



and consumer organizations are looking into such problems. Turning to complaints about some of these market garden partnerships, Dybenko says: "Certain comrades, sometimes making use of their work positions, illegally obtain building materials and machinery and illegally bring in work forces. We implement very harsh measures against such violators, to the extent of releasing them from their posts and expelling them from cooperatives."

The program then deals with an example of rudeness shown by a store assistant to a customer. The store assistant is interviewed and the chairman of the Vilnius Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies promises to take prompt action. Video then shows the manager of the Kaunas Kauno Baldai furniture combine giving a report to the combine's staff. He discusses housing complaints, examples of inoperative machinery and, the question of the combine's relaxation room, which cannot cater to all the combine's personnel. Video cuts to show the subjects of his account.

Video goes on to show the Port of Klaypeda where a fishermen's meeting voices concern over the proposed write-off of seven vessels during the 11th 5-year plan period when an increase of fish output is planned. Dybenko says that such problems cannot be solved at the republic level and hopes that national-level organs will review this problem.

In conclusion, Dybenko says that all workers' letters received by the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee express the need for strengthening labor discipline, intensifying the struggle against violations of the law and instituting order in everything. He says that republic-level organizations are now implementing these proposals.

CSO: 1800/956

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN TELEVISION 'EXPOSES' GENERATE PUBLIC RESPONSE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Ye. Chekalova, Tbilisi: "Dialogue: In Front of the Television Screen"]

[Text] The Georgian Television studio received a warning signal: for unknown reasons, at the height of the fruit and vegetable season, tomatoes and cucumbers had disappeared from the stores in Tbilisi. It was decided to read the letter in front of the television camera and to ask for a response from the chief of the republic's agrarian-industrial-trade association. The planned meeting was held, but the person who spoke stated that the warning signal failed to correspond to the true situation and gave assurances that everything was in perfect order in the stores. . .

Television statements by administrative workers giving replies to specific questions asked by the workers are no rarity today, and they are common occurrences not only in Georgia. But it is far from always that these meetings become meaningful, up-to-the-minute discussions about unresolved problems. Certain speakers attempt to avoid the questions asked by the TV viewers and any precise answers to them. And it was probably necessary for the creators of the program with which we began the discussion about the public affairs on Georgian Television to have a large amount of persistence in order for the person who was in charge of the broadcast to look the republic's 5 million TV viewers in the eye and to express doubts about the assurances given by the administrator.

Doubt is, once again, not the answer to the question posed by the viewers. Television goes farther than that: it organizes a raid on the stores in the city. It turns out that actually there aren't any vegetables. Nevertheless the invoices at certain trade points have been covered for three days in advance, that is, the vegetables have allegedly been sold, although they have actually been dispensed, as the expression goes, "on the side." In order to bring the situation to its conclusion, the television journalists set out for the market and tell the viewers the selling prices there of the output which actually has been stolen from the vegetable stores. The republic's agrarian-industrial-trade association could not ignore this thoroughgoing statement by television,

and it was forced to undertake a serious consideration of the problem that had been posed on the television screen.

The party organization in Georgia devotes special attention today to the question of increasing the authority of the republic's press, television, and radio. And that authority, as everyone knows, is impossible without the constant concern for the effectiveness of the statements, for the high analytical level of the public affairs broadcasts, and for the correct and -- very importantly -- prompt evaluation of the facts and phenomena.

Imagine that at noontime a railroad accident has occurred in one of the rayons. The "wireless telegraph" reports accidents such as this quickly. Well aware that rumors such as this are harmful, Georgian Television has made instance response one of the most important principles of its public affairs programs. Therefore, that very evening, on the regular program "Interviews of the Day," you can hear a report by the chief of the railroad concerning the actual situation on the railroad.

"They say that certain brands of wine are not made of grapes, but of fruit," "they say that many railroad ticket offices do not have tickets, at a time when there are plenty of empty seats on the trains," . . . In answering the letters containing such statements, the commentators on Georgian Television penetrate into the true state of affairs, help the viewers to distinguish the truth from the gossip, and attempt to dispel the mystical power of the magic formula "they say. . ." And if one thinks a bit about the, as it were, supertask of the program "Interviews of the Day" and the other public affairs programs, that task consists in increasing the competency of the television viewers, in developing in them an interest in the actual public problems.

In effect, Georgian Television has developed a multilevel system of indoctrinating the socially active viewer. PRAVDA has already written about the way in which the Tbilisi journalists have set up the "feedback" with their audiences: they have studied it not only from the letters and random responses to a particular program, but also have set up special inquiries, had disseminated questionnaires, have constantly asked their viewers for their opinions about the problems that have been posed in the broadcasts and about their quality and form, have asked the viewers to send in their recommendations and critical comments, and have conducted Georgian Television Days in many of the rayons in the republic.

It must be said that such experiments at one time were also conducted in other committees for television and radio broadcasting. However, the experience of GSSR Gosteleradio differs in that here that undertaking has developed into a weekly practice. Here the entire system of public affairs broadcasts has been constructed in such a way that its motivating force is the television audience itself, and an active dialogue is maintained with it. The principle of trust becomes the basic one in the "screen to viewer" system. That trust is guaranteed primarily by the publicity, by the fact that the workers are sufficiently informed both about our own achievements and about the deviations from the norms and rules that govern the socialist way of life.

. . . The television screen shows the administrative building of a mine in the city of Tkibuli. The television viewers can easily see the announcement:

"The General director receives visitors on Fridays from 1400 to 1800 hours." However, the miners only smile sadly when they read the sign on the door: the general director avoids meetings with the miners too often, and, for some reason, he proves to be "busy" at precisely those hours. Could it be because he does not show much concern for the workers' everyday living conditions? Because some of them are living in buildings that have been in a dangerous condition for many years. The miners have written about the need for repair operations both to the administration of the communal management, and to the rayon executive committee, but they have not received any valid answers.

That is how one of the programs in the regular series on Georgian Television, "Gallery of Bureaucrats" begins. The television journalists find the materials for these broadcasts in the viewers' letters themselves, since those writers are upset not only by their everyday living conditions, but also by the work style and methods of certain administrators.

However, criticism for the sake of criticism is not constructive. The chief goal of these broadcasts lies elsewhere -- they contribute to mobilizing the public opinion for an uncompromising struggle against all kinds of violations. In the series "Communists," "Soviet Character," "Our Numbers Have Grown," and others, there is a persistent theme about intolerance toward indifference, the result of which proves to be defective work and low labor discipline.

It is not by accident that the persons who become the heroes of such broadcasts are not only persons who have been awarded high governmental decorations, orders, and titles, but primarily ordinary workers -- railroad workers, fitters, lathe operators, installation workers. And they are not asked to come to the studio: they are photographed right there in the shop, in front of the entire collective. And somehow it is awkward, in front of one's peers, to pronounce general phrases, much less make the attempt to pretty up the situation. And the heroes of the broadcasts, speaking straight into the camera, pose those problems that are upsetting their collective. They take this action also because they are firmly convinced that the television broadcast will evoke a response from those who are to blame for the hazardous state of the railroad and for disrupting the deliveries.

Naturally, the broadcasts that receive the broadest responses are those which, thanks to their large emotional content, strike a nerve, and reflect the moods of the most varied segments of the population. Programs like this have been, for example, the ones devoted to the struggle against crimes involving property. However, whatever success such programs have among the viewers, it must be remembered that they are desirable only as a component part of the television public affairs system, the purpose of which is to form healthy public opinion. And that task is carried out primarily by means of the broadcasts that throw light on the work of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and that are prepared jointly with the Center for the Study and Forecasting of Public Opinion, attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The "Dialogue" studio enjoys well-deserved popularity. In essence, that program is a kind of press conference given by the minister or administrator of a particular department. Thanks to these meetings, the television viewers are given the opportunity to become acquainted with the labor biography of a



newly appointed administrator and with his plans. The ministers, in their turn, get to know the opinions of people concerning the work of those organizations which they are beginning to administer and they accept the recommendations and proposals.

The television screen frequently flashes the telephone numbers with which the viewer can call the studio and ask the speaker a question. Not infrequently such questions are so serious that they become the subject of special discussion at sessions of the ministry boards.

Thus, the "Dialogue" program, on the one hand, provides the workers the opportunity to monitor the work of the departments and ministries, and, on the other hand, to ask the administrative workers to explain the party's policy and to contribute to the active participation of the administrator Communists in the propaganda work. One can confidently state that such programs effectively promote the improvement and development of socialist democracy and make it possible for people to sense in a more tangible way the degree of their participation in the affairs of the state.

5075

CSO: 1830/212

## REGIONAL

### PEDIATRICIAN SHORTAGE IN TSELINOGRAD

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by G. Akhmed'yanova, chief specialist of the oblast department of health care, candidate of science and I. Yavrobskiy, KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA staff correspondent: "A Visit to the Doctor"]

[Excerpt] A particular problem of Soviet public health is concern for the health of women and children. Last year in the city a new maternity home began to operate with women's consultation offices and equipped with modern instruments and qualified specialists.

Consultation workers constantly meet with people at their place of residence, in labor collectives, give lectures, conduct conversations. However, even here once in a while someone expresses dissatisfaction: this or that doctor, they say, does not know how to converse with his patients respectfully and sincerely. The city public health service ought to take this into account in its work with medical personnel, as should the Tselinograd Medical Institute as well. In fact, in the city the majority of the doctors are its pupils.

No one gave a thought to what would seem to have been a small matter--the remoteness of the maternity home from the bus stop. It's worth thinking about the organization of public services for the territory of the maternity home and its entrances.

There are a number of difficulties at children's polyclinic institutions in the city. Here is one of them--the first polyclinic department of the children's hospital. The polyclinic collective, headed by T. A. Kim, an experienced pediatrician, does much in order that the children and mothers receive timely, qualified medical help. However, there are a number of difficulties at the collective. They take the form, first of all, of inadequate space, which is four times less than normal.

An analogous situation exists in other children's medical institutions as well. For this reason, for example, in polyclinics No. 2 and No. 4, there are no auxiliary services--no physical therapy rooms, no clinical laboratories. And meanwhile, the volume of analyses, in comparison with that of 1972, has grown six times. In all of the polyclinics there is only one rehabilitation therapy room. The doctor's consultation takes places in crowded conditions.

But the insufficient numbers of pediatricians is felt particularly sharply. As a result, each pediatrician must serve twice the number of children.

Regardless of the fact that here, also, the medical districts are broken into smaller units, the burden on the district doctors is substantial. Let us acquaint ourselves with the journal which tallies the patient visits to Dr V.S. Belya's house. Twenty to thirty visits per one round is the norm, we note, instead of 5. The reason for this is a deficiency of district doctors. Given this fact, it is worth noting the poor transportation provisions for the children's polyclinics. The first polyclinic had at its disposal a total of 2 motor vehicles for 51 districts.

Local agencies have undertaken measures to strengthen the children's medical service with motor transport. Not long ago another 5 motor vehicles were placed at the disposal of the children's polyclinic. The children's pharmacy became able to deliver medicine to the home, and procedural teams were established. However, the problem has not been completely dealt with. The local public health agencies need help in this regard, both from soviet organs and the republic Ministry of Health.

There are also other problems. Thus, the necessity for broadening the child nutrition network has become pressing. In the town there is only one kitchen which werves in a 24-hour period eight thousand child's portions of food, and twenty-five thousand are needed. Here the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, having created at the city milk plant a shop for producing milk mixtures for the children's diet, could have a word to say.

The inadequacy of space and motor vehicle transportation is sharply felt not only in the children's polyclinics. In the first city polyclinic, for example, due to crowded conditions, several rooms of various purposes have been combined and there are no operating rooms or laboratories.

Many difficulties are related to the insufficiency of mid-level and junior medical workers. As a rule, the polyclinics are manned by them at somewhat more than half staff.

It seems to us that all interested organizations should think about a more rational use of dispensaries and medical complexes of enterprises, all the more so because more are being created all the time. As a rule, good conditions have been created in them for out-patient, dispensary and rest treatment. However, in order for these complexes to be of great benefit, they must render qualified medical assistance. Public health agencies vigorously will and do render assistance, but nevertheless, they impede assistance for all that, due to specific difficulties of a purely formal nature. Thus, in order to assign a physician or other medical worker for a certain dispensary, he must attend a specified number of people, in accordance with an existing norm. But in a given enterprise, there may not be that number, and their leaders unwillingly conclude that another dispensary of lesser capacity should be used. The destruction of such interdepartmental barriers would only be useful to people.

As is obvious from what has been said, the problem in the city public health system is considerable. After the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "Supplementary Measures on Improving Public Health Protection," measures were worked out for its realization. Much has already been done, and much will be forthcoming. The existence of these measures permits the matter of protecting people's health to be raised to a new qualitative level.

12318

CSO: 1830/204



## REGIONAL

### KZYL-ORDA OBLAST DIVORCE RATE UP 49 PERCENT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by T. Ganiyev, chairman of the Aral'skiy Rayon People's Court: "Mutual Responsibility"]

[Text] The family has always been a subject of particular concern for our state. In its interests a broad network of children's institutions have been created, grants and privileges rendered, other types of help shown.

And still the problems of the family cannot but trouble us. Over the last ten years the numbers entering into court proceedings for the dissolution of marriage has increased, with the number of divorces growing by approximately 49 percent.

Why do families disintegrate so soon after their beginning, during the period when the children are in particular need of the support of both parents? In fact, 83 percent of persons applying to the court with applications for divorce had dependent children.

Court records show that in the majority of cases the woman has initiated court proceedings to dissolve the marriage. And the motivating factors for this are drunkenness in the husband, coarseness, inattention and carelessness with regard to the wife and children.

We have consistently carried out the principle of full equal rights of a woman with a man. Much is being done in order to lighten her load in domestic affairs. But still, often she bears in the family the basic burden of material welfare, and essentially, she herself rears the children. Legal practice shows that the spread of drunkenness among men is at fault for this. Therefore, chief among the complex of measures for strengthening the family should be the battle with drunkenness and alcoholism. However, in the contemporary anti-alcoholic propaganda, the stress is on the health hazards of drunkenness, and its negative effects on the family and the rearing of children are not always explained.

I refer to this case. The spouses separated because of the drunkenness of the husband. After this, their seventeen-year-old son left school, also gave himself over to alcohol and soon committed a crime. The discord in

the family, the loss of respect for the father, the absence of help and advice of the elder in difficult moments led the boy to his downfall. Isn't this indeed a misfortune?

Not able to stand the test of alcohol was the family of teacher Zh. The husband loved to drink, although he didn't believe that he abused wine. To his wife, his passion evoked disgust. It would seem that by abstaining from this bad habit the matter would have been closed. But he could not abstain, and the family broke up.

It is possible that, having been freed from each other, the former spouses breathe more easily. But how is it with the children? The court decision has not delivered them of the children; they must be fed, educated, trained as future citizens of the country. No one takes responsibility from the parents.

Everyone entering into marriage knows, of course, that he cannot expect only joy. But not everyone, by far, is able to overcome the every day complications which arise.

P. instituted divorce proceedings, accusing his wife of marital infidelity-- she had returned home late from work. The court more than once set aside its examination, but the plaintiff persisted. Then, the court examination, with the agreement of the spouses, was transferred to the collective where the wife works. The benevolent circumstances in the collective, the tactful, skillful conduct of the proceedings were conducive to P. dropping his intentions.

We cannot approach an evaluation of marriage from the naturalistic-biological side only, since it is equally, if not to a greater extent, a social institution. Therefore, when love is set against a sense of duty, the sense of responsibility for children, everything has been stood on its head. Here is why justifying by love the betrayal of parental duty is anti-social. It is not at all accidental that the proposition that citizens must concern themselves with the upbringing of their children, prepare them for socially useful labor and raise them as worthy members of a socialist society has become a constitutional principle.

It must never be forgotten that the break between the parents, whatever may be the cause--new love or unbearable drunkenness--is interpreted by the children as betrayal and treachery.

But the health and strength of the family depends on how many children it has. The distinguished Soviet pedagogue, A.S. Makarenko, wrote that even during very difficult material circumstances, one should not limit oneself to one child, because willingly or unwillingly, he will grow up an egoist.

In recent years we have grown accustomed to the thought that any kind of influence in the realm of marital-family relationships by social organizations, and especially by trade unions and the Young Communist League, is

undesirable. For, they say, relationships between spouses are too intimate. But in fact the family is all the same a social institution, and the fact of how relationships are structured within it concerns not only the spouses, but society as a whole. The problem of social organizations is to conduct daily educational work in their collectives, advocating the best family traditions, overcoming petty bourgeois, egotistical psychology, battling with drunkenness and irresponsibility in fulfilling parental duties.

Sometimes young people enter a marriage for calculated reasons, and there is no desire in this case for a durable family. Together with this are the as yet not overcome "feudal-bai" vestiges which are expressed in the organization of rich weddings, presentation of luxurious presents to the bride's parents, etc. A certain Sarsenbaeva announced to the young husband that she will not live with him because his parents did not prepare rich gifts for her parents and entourage. And the family disintegrated.

In general, when a family question is being decided, the welfare of the children must be put first. They are our future.

Courts, of course, react to the facts of unworthy conduct of spouses and send to the work place or domicile specific decisions for adopting measures of an educational character. But the courts' help to a family is rendered after the conflict has already occurred. Here the labor collectives, the social organizations have the possibility to do this earlier, based on the conduct of the spouses, on their relationship to parental duty. And more than one family will thank them for such help.

12318

CSO: 1830/203

## REGIONAL

### PEER DENUNCIATIONS MOUNT IN PAVLODAR OBLAST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 p 3

[KazTAG article: "Social Forces"]

[Text] N. Chernyshev, Ye. Sin'kova and 20 other violators of labor discipline and social order were called to answer before all the inhabitants of a village in Peschanyy in Kachirskiy Rayon. In accordance with the judgement of the gathering, the shirkers, loafers and lovers of spirits were given a public reprimand, many of them subjected to administrative proceedings, and subjected to other punishment measures.

Members of the deputation groups and street committee activists showed the initiative to hold the violators strictly responsible. They established posts in farms and workshops, in the shops of enterprises within the territory of the village Soviet, in stores and dining halls. Questioning of the populace was also done, in order to study the opinion about those who hinder the work of their countrymen.

At the insistence of teachers, the Krikanyuk couple answered for the poor upbringing of their children in front of the group. The collectives of the "Peschanskiy" breeding plant, the mechanical repair plant, other enterprises and organizations also named their "candidates" to the public court.

Participants of the gathering, having taken their initiative from Moscow's "Honor Through Labor," resolved to take collective responsibility upon themselves for any violations, struggle decisively against drunks and idlers. This initiative, approved by the Pavlodar Oblast executive committee finds wide support among the collectives of the oblast.

12318

CSO: 183 0/ 204

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Monday, 9 May 1983